

THE BULLETIN

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THE CANADIAN REFERENDUM

Constitutional Process Flawed, Say Panelists

BY DAVID TODD

U OF T LEGAL AND POLITICAL experts may not agree on many aspects of the Charlottetown accord but they do share some concerns about the way Canadians have gone about the business of constitutional change.

A series of panel discussions organized by the Faculty of Law Oct. 9 produced both stinging criticism and carefully qualified support for the agreement reached by the first ministers in August. When debate shifted, however, from the particulars of the deal to the process that produced it, there emerged a degree of unanimity.

"It seems that the weakest and most controversial parts of the accord can be attributed to the way we bargain, haggle and horse-trade our way to a new constitutional plateau," said Professor David Beatty of the Faculty of Law.

Even a referendum like the one on Oct. 26 is an inherently flawed process, he said. "The public, at the end of a debate like this, finds it nearly impossible to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the competing arguments which are fired like machine guns in ten-minute bursts." The time has come, Beatty suggested, to begin looking at alternative constitutional decision-making structures.

Professor Jennifer Nedelsky of the law faculty and the Department of Political Science argued that Canada's political elite have traditionally looked with distrust on the notion of mass involvement in something as delicate as constitutional politics. There is, however, increasing public opposition to the prevailing system of constitutional change in which elected federal and provincial politicians negotiate the settlement of fundamental questions.

The inherent drawbacks of this approach became abundantly clear during a debate on the section of the accord that deals with division of powers between the federal and provincial governments. In addition to the proposal that provinces be permitted to opt out of new national shared-cost programs, the agreement includes provisions dealing with roles and responsibilities in 11 broad

policy areas.

Provinces would, for example, gain exclusive jurisdiction over both culture and labour market development and training, while Ottawa would retain control over unemployment

insurance, job creation programs and national cultural institutions. Provincial jurisdiction in areas such as forestry, mining and tourism would be "recognized and clarified." The federal government would also

be committed to negotiating agreements on sharing jurisdiction in the area of immigration.

Many other policy areas such as trade and treaties also deserved consideration and didn't receive it, said

Professor Richard Simeon of the Department of Political Science. There was no apparent effort made, as part of the constitutional exercise,

~ See CONSTITUTIONAL: Page 2 ~



University Professor Michael Trebilcock of the Faculty of Law, left, and Professors Robert Howse of law and Richard Simeon of the Department of

Political Science debate the merits of the Charlottetown accord in a panel discussion at Flavelle House Oct. 9.

DAVID WOHLFAHRT

University Sets Sights on Quality, Performance

STREAMLINING THE UNIVERSITY'S often cumbersome administrative practices will take a willingness "to rethink what we do, why we do it and how we do it," President Robert Prichard says.

At present, Prichard told Governing Council Oct. 15, routine administrative work is in many cases bogged down by duplication of effort, the need for multiple approvals and an unnecessary complexity. In the months ahead, he said, the University will consider the ways it

now handles this work, with a view to simplifying its processes. The first phase of this exercise, headed by vice-president (business affairs) Bryan Davies, should be completed in a year to 14 months.

The rethinking of administrative work at U of T is among the most ambitious of seven special initiatives for 1992-93 that were first outlined in the budget report this past May. In presenting Council with a "status report" on progress in each of these areas, Prichard explained that he has

divided the various tasks among his vice-presidents. "The seven initiatives," he said, "are united by the goal of increasing the quality and strength of the University of Toronto in what

is a challenging financial environment for us."

Increasing "the effectiveness of

~ See UNIVERSITY: Page 2 ~

Laugh a Little, Laugh a Lot

In this issue *The Bulletin* launches a monthly column by Nicholas Pashley, the writer-editor of the *U of T Bookstore Review* and the bookstore's purchasing manager. He is co-author of several books of

humour and does some writing for comedian Dave Broadfoot. Among his other claims to fame: he saw the Beatles live, was born on the same day as Cher and has met Prince Charles and Twiggy.

PAGE 7: DIRECTING YOUR FUTURE
A LIVING WILL GIVES YOU A VOICE WHEN YOU MAY NOT HAVE ONE

PAGE 12: ADMINISTERING A REMEDY
THE ACTING DEAN OF MEDICINE ASSUAGES THE HURT

PAGE 14: THE LEGACY OF NORTHROP FRYE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY



Pray for the Constitution

A PRAYER SERVICE FOR THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM, ORGANIZED BY members of the Campus Chaplain's Association, will be held at Knox Chapel on Thursday Oct. 22 at 12:10 p.m. "It's not for Yes or No, but a service to pray for discernment, for all of us struggling about which way to vote," said chaplain Bob Shantz. The 30- to 45-minute service will feature prayers and brief reflections from faculty, staff and students.

Foundations act approved

THE UNIVERSITIES FOUNDATIONS ACT WAS APPROVED BY THE PROVINCIAL legislature Oct. 13. The act allows universities to provide donors with a 100 percent tax credit; previously the credit applied only to 20 percent of a benefactor's income. The province will now establish Crown foundations at each university and appoint boards of directors to oversee the processing of donations.

Humboldt selects U of T professor

PROFESSOR JIM RETALLACK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY HAS been appointed a fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for the 1993-94 academic year. Retallack and his family will spend the year in Berlin where he will be affiliated with both the Free University and the Historical Commission of Berlin. While in Germany he plans to complete research on a book on electoral politics, political repression and anti-Semitism (1866-1918) in what is now the new federal state of Saxony.

Two assaulted at New College

JOSE DEFREITAS, A MEMBER OF U OF T'S CARETAKING STAFF, RECEIVED a fractured skull and numerous cuts and bruises after he was attacked at New College Oct. 10 at 5:50 a.m. Defreitas heard a window being smashed at Wetmore Hall and alerted police. While he inspected the damage, the suspected thief returned and hit Defreitas four or five times with a brick. Shortly afterwards police saw another man bleeding from the head. Joo Tae Ahn, a resident at New College, told police he was in the men's washroom on the third floor when he was hit once by a man carrying a brick. Police are searching for a white male, 6 foot 2, of heavy build with shoulder-length dark brown hair.

Student attacked at Wallberg

A STUDENT WAS BEATEN, PUNCHED AND THROWN DOWN THE STAIRS at the Wallberg Building on College St. Oct. 9. David Leung received injuries to his lip, chin and ribs after two men attacked him and stole his eye glasses — presumably so he wouldn't see them, campus police said. Police are looking for two males, both Oriental and approximately 22 years old, one 5 foot 9, the other 5 foot 10.

Hospital receives accreditation award

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL HAS RECEIVED THE FIRST FOUR-YEAR accreditation award ever presented in this country from the Canadian Council on Health Facilities Accreditation (CCHFA). The council, a non-profit organization that promotes excellence and efficiency on the part of health care organizations, offers facilities the chance to participate in a voluntary accreditation program. During the spring a CCHFA accreditation team visited Mount Sinai — one of the teaching hospitals affiliated with U of T — and reviewed every department in depth. The award was presented Oct. 15.

Program targets food safety

A NEW PROGRAM THAT WILL HELP INDUSTRY DEAL WITH SCIENCE-related issues in the area of food and nutrition has been established within the Department of Nutritional Sciences. The Program in Food Safety, Nutrition & Regulatory Affairs will operate with funding from the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council and members of the Canadian food industry. There are two components to the program: the Food Industry Affiliates Office, a resource centre for industry, government agencies and health professionals, which opened in September, and the Industrial Research Program, which will conduct studies in nutrition toxicology beginning next April.

Constitutional Process Flawed

Continued from Page 1

to "develop a coherent sense of the appropriate division of labour and responsibilities between two levels of government." Rather, he said, the various areas of jurisdiction were treated as little more than political bargaining chips in the negotiating game: "I'll see you forestry and raise you tourism."

The "horse-trading" approach Canada has taken to constitution-making may reflect the prevailing political climate, which as Professor Denise Reaume of the Faculty of Law pointed out, is decidedly lacking in generosity of spirit.

The past 125 years of Canadian history, Reaume said, is largely the story of how those in power have suppressed and taken advantage of the less powerful — notably aboriginal peoples and the francophones of Quebec. These beleaguered groups have in turn cultivated a justified suspicion of the powers-that-be and are acutely sensitive

about the need to protect their own interests.

The constitutional debate has thus taken place in an atmosphere of "mistrust and defensive posturing," Reaume said, and the result is "a deal that is being sold to us rather than a statement of a constitutional ideal."

In this kind of climate, questions about the accord's Canada clause, and its possible effect on the way courts interpret the Charter of Rights & Freedoms, acquire an air of urgency. Courts would be expected to interpret the Constitution, including the charter, in light of the fundamental values stated in the clause. Among these: that Quebec is a distinct society and that aboriginal peoples — whose governments would constitute one of three orders of government in Canada — have the right to protect their cultures and "ensure the integrity of their societies."

Critics worry that, as a result, charter rights in Quebec or under aboriginal governments would not

be the same as those that apply in the rest of Canada — for example, that Quebec, by virtue of the distinct society provision, might be able to enact laws detrimental to minority language groups. There has also been concern that women's right to equality might be threatened in some aboriginal communities, although clarifications in the legal text of the accord attempt to put those fears to rest.

Reaume said there is a genuine danger that the Canada clause could create problems if the current political mindset persists. "We need to get away from this model of community, ethnic or race relations that has everybody barricaded in their own little camp, trying to figure out who's just done them in and how they can get what they need to protect themselves against future onslaughts We have to move away from that haggling approach towards working out a framework for living together."

FOR MORE ON THE REFERENDUM SEE PAGES 8 - 11

University Sets Sights on Quality

Continued from Page 1

decision making" through a general improvement of administration is one way to strengthen the institution, Prichard said. A steering committee led by Davies has been grappling with the job since the spring, assisted by a team from the private consulting firm of McKinsey & Company, who have provided their services. Prichard pledged to involve administrative staff fully in the process.

So far, Davies and his colleagues have identified the major areas they intend to investigate and are developing a method for proceeding. Details will be announced at the end of October at the first meeting of the University's new senior management forum.

At the top of the list of seven initiatives is an effort, led by Provost Joan Foley, to "focus on quality and performance." The goal, Prichard said, is to bring the institution's activities more closely in line with its mission. Foley will look at ways to improve the quality of faculty, students and programs at U of T as well as develop means of measuring the University's performance in each of those areas.

Measures that concern faculty will likely include provisions in next spring's budget to enhance the quality of academic appointments, to ensure better start-up research support for new recruits and to invest more in faculty development. The provost will also bring forward proposals to increase the University's ability to attract private funds for endowed chairs and professorships and will look at the process of searches for new professors.

Foley is expected to introduce a "new attention to quality" to the regular reviews of programs and divisions. Her other tasks will include the appointment of a University-wide committee to deal with plan-

ning on the three campuses and an examination of student admissions, recruitment and services, with the goal of making sure that U of T can keep attracting top students.

Recently appointed vice-provost Carolyn Tuohy has the task of producing a position paper by the end of March on the University's enrolment strategy. Prichard reiterated his view



Bryan Davies

that an increase in graduate and second-entry professional enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment would play to U of T's strengths, while allowing for a reduction in undergraduate enrolment that would reduce classroom overcrowding.

Gordon Cressy, vice-president (development and university relations), will investigate ways to increase private giving. The second draft of a plan for increased effort in this area should be coming forward before Christmas and Prichard said implementation will start early in the spring. Among the hallmarks of the plan will be a more decentralized approach to fund raising.

Professor James Keffer, vice-president (research and international relations), will be in charge of finding ways to increase financial support for research, while a committee led by Professor Michael Finlayson, vice-president (human resources), will study the way the University administers compensation for academic staff, focusing specifically on the system of merit-based pay increases. Both initiatives are expected to produce results before the end of the academic year.

David Sadleir, vice-president (computing and communications), will look at the possibilities for taking advantage of new information technology to help strengthen the University's three-campus network and increase support for teaching, research, student services and the library — as well as assist with the rethinking of administrative practices.

UNIVERSITY - OF - TORONTO

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Tridel Pulls Plug on Condos

BY DAVID TODD

A PROPOSED CONDOMINIUM project, to be built on land belonging to St. Michael's College, has been scrapped after more than four years in the planning process.

The developer, Tridel Corporation, gave word early in October that it would not be able to proceed with the development. The college, had expected to make approximately \$40 million from the land sale.

"It's unfortunate and has quite serious implications for us," said Richard Alway, president of the University of St. Michael's College. "We're moving with our finance committee and our board to adjust our planning in order to take this development into account." Alway, who wrote a letter to St. Michael's faculty and staff on Oct. 8 outlining the situation, said the college is working on contingency plans which should be available in a few weeks.

The 2.3-acre parcel of land is located on the west side of Bay St. between St. Mary and St. Joseph Sts. Tridel proposed building a highrise condominium tower and a nine-storey apartment building with ground-floor retail space. However, the prolonged economic recession coupled with the dramatic decline in demand for condominium units in Toronto forced the developer to back out of its agreement.

"They informed us that the project is not economically viable for them at this time and I accept that," Alway said. In the long run, he added, St. Michael's hopes to achieve financial stability through the sale and development of the property. But for the time being it doesn't appear to be in the college's interest to put the land back on the market. "What applied to Tridel would apply to any other developer at this point."

The immediate concern for St. Michael's is laying plans to ride out the next few years until market conditions improve and it can obtain a reasonable return from sale of the property. The college has recently improved its financial picture, mainly by trimming expenditures. The operating deficit, which stood at \$2.9 million two years ago, was whittled down to \$2.2 million as of last April. Option payments from Tridel over the past four years in return for St. Michael's setting the land aside have amounted to several million dollars, improving the college's cash-flow situation.

The condominium project received final approval from Toronto City Council in August 1991 but was delayed when the Toronto Board of Education and a group of area residents filed an appeal with the Ontario Municipal Board a month later. The ratepayers were worried about the density of the site and the loss of green space, while the board raised concerns that the condominiums would result in a flood of new students into overcrowded area schools.



JEWEL RANDOLPH

Your Bad Self, part of an exhibit entitled *Fakiyasi, Portrait of an Artist*, is one of two paintings some viewers find offensive.

Controversial Paintings Spark Outrage

BY SUZANNE SOTO

A STORM OF CONTROVERSY HAS erupted over a painting at Hart House that some say shows a lack of respect for black people. But the artist, who is black, says he is only trying to make a statement about racism.

The painting, entitled *Love Your Enemy*, shows two black men holding a gun to a third black man. Above them on the huge piece of canvas, a spray-painted message states in large, blue letters "Back to Africa ya niggers."

Protesters are also demanding the removal of a second painting *Your Bad Self* which they say is also derogatory to blacks.

In an interview Oct. 13 the artist Olabode Stephen Fakiyasi, a fourth-year art and art history student at Erindale, said he wanted and ex-

pected a strong reaction from the University community after his 11 paintings were displayed in the Arbor Room cafeteria. He said he does not condone the words on his painting. "They offend me too but I felt it was an important enough issue for me to deal with." Racism, he noted, is prevalent both in Toronto and at the University and he wants to make blacks and whites aware of it.

Others do not agree with his method. Sharon Buck, an employee of Hart House food services, said some of the paintings "are very offensive and demoralizing and show a lack of respect for the black employees of Hart House and for the black community on the U of T campus."

Vern Green of maintenance services at Hart House was also offended. "I've been working at Hart House for 23 years and this is the

most degrading painting I've ever seen in the House."

A public forum, held Oct. 16 to give the artist an opportunity to explain his work, attracted about 30 people, both supporters and detractors.

The furore began Oct. 13, the morning after the paintings were hung in the cafeteria, when a handful of Hart House staff members expressed their opposition to the piece. Following a meeting with Judi Schwartz, director and curator of Hart House's Justina Barnicke Gallery, and the artist, the group asked that *Love Your Enemy* be removed from the exhibit.

Schwartz refused, saying this would amount to censorship. "In Hart House we don't exercise forms of censorship and as controversial as this is I think we'll just have to deal with it." However she did ask

Fakiyasi to write a statement explaining the significance of the work; the explanation was placed beside the painting. She also directed staff to attach titles to the rest of the paintings which had not been done prior to the exhibit's opening.

Following an attempt by cafeteria patrons to rip the painting off the wall the next day, Schwartz moved it to her office where it can be seen by appointment. She said members of the art committee would be meeting this week to decide what to do with the piece. "We have not discounted anything but our concern is for the safety of the work."

The exhibit was one of several selected by student members of the Hart House Art Committee at its annual competition last March. About 100 artists took part in the competition.

Cultural Diversity in Classroom Studied

A NATIONAL STUDY HEADED BY a U of T professor will aim to determine what Canadians have been doing right in the area of multicultural education.

Professor Keith McLeod of the Faculty of Education is directing the three-year project which will look at research and developments in the field over the past two decades and cast a spotlight on those educational initiatives that have proven to work best. Educators and researchers across the country have been invited to participate.

"Cultural diversity in the classroom is an issue that teachers have been facing and are going to face increasingly," said McLeod, who in addition to having taught on the history, philosophy and sociology of education is former president of the Canadian Council for Multicultural & Intercultural

Education. "The idea is to look at what is most effective in terms of creating an educational environment in which students of diverse backgrounds can thrive."

MULTICULTURALISM HAS BEEN UNDER ATTACK LATELY

The study is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Second Language Teachers with support from a number of other organizations including the federal department of multiculturalism and citizenship.

Multicultural education can as-

sume a variety of forms, often depending on the needs of particular communities. While some programs aim to combat racism and promote better ethnic and race relations, others concentrate on language learning or on helping youngsters develop an appreciation of their cultural background. A common denominator for all, though, is a recognition of the wide diversity of students who now populate classrooms across the country.

In 1972, when McLeod started teaching what was termed "cross-cultural education," there was little Canadian literature on the subject. Now, by contrast, there is a substantial cadre of people in Canada who have done research, as well as many with practical experience, and McLeod hopes to encourage some of them to contribute to parts of the study.

"For example, there might be

someone in the area of psychology who's done a lot of work on the concept of self-esteem. They could zero in on how that relates to various aspects of multicultural education — to the experience of kids from varying racial or linguistic backgrounds in a classroom." The plan is to publish the results of the study as widely as possible, to ensure that the material is readily available to educators and anyone else who might find it useful.

McLeod said the concept of multiculturalism has lately fallen under attack in some quarters. But he pointed out that Canada is considered an international leader in the area, adding that a number of other countries have chosen to adopt a similar model of a pluralistic state. "It's about time we pulled our ideas on multiculturalism together in terms of the educational ramifications," he said.

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TAs Request Conciliation

Work study is greatest obstacle for administration

BY SUZANNE SOTO

THE UNION THAT REPRESENTS U of T's teaching assistants is accusing the administration of stalling contract negotiations and has asked the provincial government to appoint a conciliator.

Bryan Martin, chair of the Canadian Union of Educational Workers (CUEW), Local 2, said conciliation papers were filed with the Ministry of Labour on Oct. 15.

On Oct. 14, CUEW and the University met to discuss two union proposals. Martin said the union did not expect the administration to respond the same day but was "dismayed" when the University proposed a November meeting. "We told them we'd be willing to meet with them any time and all they offered us was Nov. 4. That is hardly a commitment to reaching a speedy agreement."

Professor Michael Finlayson, vice-president (human resources), denied the charge that the University is holding up talks. "We've had more meetings with the union than I think we've ever had before." The University, he said, welcomes the appointment of a conciliator. "We're delighted if a conciliator can help bring us together because there are some difficult problems here."

The biggest problem for the administration is the union's demand that the University implement about 15 of 35 recommendations made in

the Report of the Work Study Committee. The joint administration-union committee, established by the TAs' March 1991 collective agreement, has spent 18 months studying the union's long-standing claim that its 3,300 members are overworked.

Finlayson said that since some of the report's recommendations "are based on some rather questionable assumptions," the administration wants time to reflect on them and give departmental principals, deans and chairs a chance to do the same.

The union's wage proposals also trouble the administration. CUEW originally asked for a one-year agreement with a seven percent increase. However, on Oct. 14 CUEW made two new proposals. The first is for a two-year agreement with increases of 4.5 percent in the first year and three percent in the second. The second proposal is for a one-year deal with a 4.5 percent hike.

The current rate of inflation is less than half a percent, Finlayson said. Also, he noted, the University has recently settled with other campus unions for increases of about two percent.

Martin said the administration has so far failed to make its own offer on wages. He pointed out that the average increase in tuition fees is eight percent, while the elimination of the post-program status, which reduced tuition fees considerably, "is going to result in something like a

150-percent increase for a lot of graduate students." Under the union's last contract, which expired Aug. 31, the hourly rate for PhD students is \$28.19. Master's students who work as TAs earn \$25.45 an hour while undergraduates earn \$22.47.

The union also proposes that a separate classification for approximately 200 course instructors be created to give them faculty-like status and pay; that a "priority pool" hiring system be put in place to give preference to qualified TAs with more than one year of experience; and that the collective agreement's sexual harassment clause be expanded to set out exact procedures for dealing with complaints and allow for arbitration between complainants and respondents.

Martin said that on Sept. 30 union members gave the bargaining committee authority to call a strike vote during the negotiating process; no such vote has been scheduled. He added it will take the Ministry of Labour between a week and 10 days to appoint a conciliator. If conciliation fails, the union will probably ask for mediation.

Strikes preceded the signing of the last two collective agreements between the administration and the union. TAs walked off the job for 15 days in March of 1989 to back demands for improved wages and a decreased workload. The March 1991 strike lasted 18 days and ended when the two sides agreed to establish the work study committee.

Overwork Encouraged, Report Says

MOST U OF T TEACHING assistants work far more hours than they are paid for and many of their supervisors encourage them to do so, says a group examining TA workload.

The Report of the Work Study Committee, released earlier this month, says that "at one time or another, over three-quarters of the TAs surveyed experienced overwork and that just under half experienced major overwork at some time." Most of the extra work occurs in preparation for classes and in marking of assignments; those most affected are course instructors and first-time TAs.

The report makes 35 recommendations aimed at solving the problem. They range from changes in the handling of job descriptions and better employer and employee training to improved relations between the administration and union. Some are expected to be included as bargaining proposals for the next collective agreement. The report has been sent to academic administrators for comment.

David Cook, vice-provost (staff functions), said he is disappointed by the "subjective" nature of the study. The method used to collect the data resulted in a "slight bias towards finding overwork" in the system. Instead of asking TAs if they were overworked, it may have been more useful to carefully analyze working hours, job descriptions and course outlines from both TA and admin-

istrative perspectives.

Nevertheless, he added, this does not mean the committee's report or its recommendations should be discounted. "I think it is important that many of the recommendations should be acted on, whether this overwork is there or not."



Frank Cunningham

The establishment of the committee was a condition of the collective agreement signed in March 1991 between the University and the Canadian Union of Educational Workers (CUEW), Local 2. The parties agreed to set up a joint committee to deal with the union's persistent claim that their members are overworked.

Members of the committee — Professors Frank Cunningham of the Department of Philosophy and Stuart Whittington of the Depart-

ment of Chemistry, union representatives Matthew DeCoursey and Brian Robinson, a researcher and two clerical assistants — interviewed 164 randomly selected TAs from 26 University departments and divisions.

The report blames the problem on a number of factors including overt encouragement to overwork by departmental administrators and other employees; poor departmental funding and budgeting practices; and an ignorance or failure by both TAs and supervisors to follow the procedures of the collective agreement.

But, the report points out, many TAs choose to overwork. The committee says more than 75 percent participate in this "discretionary overwork." TAs say they are compelled to do so due to either a sense of responsibility to their students, a fear of being perceived as complainers or a belief that it will result in another TA appointment.

The report says job descriptions should not be viewed as set contracts between professors and TAs but rather as forms to be reviewed periodically by employers, employees, the administration and the union.

In an interview Cunningham said the committee believes "each and every one of our recommendations is realistically implementable right now." Many departments may voluntarily change their practices out of a sense of goodwill and the negligible impact on their budgets, he noted.

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ON THE OTHER HAND

B Y N I C H O L A S P A S H L E Y

JUST ANSWER THE QUESTION

WE'VE SEEN IT A HUNDRED TIMES ON television courtroom dramas. A witness, bravely attempting to explain herself, is interrupted by an ill-mannered lawyer who barks, "Yes or no, Mrs. Smith. Just answer the question." If a member of your social circle were similarly overbearing you might consider shrinking your social circle, or drinking in a different pub.

Next week the government of Canada is going to ask you a question. In her splendid book, *You Just Don't Understand*, sociolinguist Deborah Tannen studies the many differences in male and female conversation; using Dr. Tannen's criteria, "Do you agree that the Constitution of Canada should be renewed on the basis of the agreement reached on August 28, 1992?" is a singularly male question, almost certainly framed by a lawyer. Your choices are Yes or No. Just answer the question. The government of Canada is not trying to open a dialogue.

The point has been made that next week's referendum is not a referendum at all, but a plebiscite. The government wants to know how we feel, although it is not legally bound to give a hoot. But is this any way to go about it? What about the people who would like to tell the government, "Gee, this is all way over my head but I didn't want you to think I don't care" or "Golly, I still can't make up my mind but it was nice to get out of the house for a while"?

Even the people who know what they want might wish to express themselves more clearly. Many Canadians find Yes or No inadequate. "You bet!" or "I'd rather walk on hot coals!" might serve their purposes better.



There are, we know, a wide range of feelings on either side. If the government is prepared to spend \$120 million to take this glorified opinion poll, why not spend another couple of hundred dollars to give us a bigger ballot and more choices? How about "Yes, but let the record show that I am holding my nose"? Or the inevitably popular "All right, but only if you promise not to talk about it again for at least 10 years"? And don't discount "Okay, on the condition that the government stops calling me a crypto-communist." And it's hard not to like "Yes, but not because I agree with Brian Mulroney/Bob Rae/Guy Lafleur/June Callwood/Other (circle appropriate choice)."

The No side deserves similar consideration. They should be allowed "No, but please don't associate me with Jacques Parizeau/Judy Rebick/Preston Manning/Pierre Trudeau/Other (circle appropriate choice)." Or how about a straightforward "No; I'm an enemy of Canada"? Or "Not until my lawyer checks out the legal text"? Or "No, unless it means that interest rates are going to go up again, in which case Yes"?

The choices are many. And we should not dismiss lightly the nagging fear many of us have that the agreement reached on August 28, 1992, is not the one we think it is. Can you remember what you were doing on August 28? (Just answer the question.) Maybe that agreement came about on August 29. Maybe what they agreed upon on August 28 was pizza with pepperoni and mushrooms, no anchovies. In which case, I'm voting No. I like anchovies.

LETTERS

FORESTRY COMES IN EVERY SHADE OF GREEN

Ann Zimmerman's criticism of "forestry philosophy" centres on her apparent preference for eco-centric values as opposed to the Till report's working definition which acknowledges social values ("Future of Forestry Scrutinized," Oct. 5). Let me assure her and others that there is a wide diversity of ideologies in the forestry community. We need and welcome the diversity and benefit from it. To suggest that polarity exists between forestry and environmentalism is absurd because forestry includes environmentalism in every shade of green. Professor Zimmerman's comments are unfortunate not only because they misrepresent forestry but also because they imply restrictions in the range of inquiry in the new Division of the Environment.

DENNIS BOYCHUK
FACULTY OF FORESTRY

U OF T SHOULD CREATE NATIVE INSTITUTE

Many First Nations' languages are threatened with extinction. A 1990 Assembly of First Nations report found that only slightly more than one-third of communities surveyed had languages that could be classified as flourishing or enduring while the rest had languages that were declining or endangered. Language is important in any society in embodying value systems and helping to determine the cultural and social fabric; when it is destroyed the whole fabric is weakened. For First Nations, language can play an important role in com-

munity healing.

Last year the Academic Board took a first step in ensuring that the culture of First Nations become part of the University's intellectual base. It was my underlying assumption that there would be two chairs of native languages — one in Algonquin, the other in Iroquois. According to the board's resolution, rotating lectureships would address other North American aboriginal languages.

Now we should initiate activities at the graduate level. I suggest the most economical way would be to establish an institute or centre of First Nations' culture with members cross-appointed from other departments. The University has more than 20 centres in a variety of pioneering fields. Institutes can be initiated at a modest cost and enable the University to broaden its scope and adapt academic life to new or newly perceived needs.

BERNARD CINADER
DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

THIS AIN'T
THE ROBARTS LIBRARY
The Oct. 5 issue of *The Bulletin* contained an article about a proposed project of the Faculty of Library & Information Science to offer our master of information science degree in Colombia. Great article. Always happy to see ourselves in print. But the headline! *Library Project Will Aid Colombians*. We're more or less enured to students confusing us with Robarts Library but that U of T's own newspaper can't keep us straight is demoralizing. So, for the record, the University

of Toronto has Robarts Library, and next door to it is the Faculty of Library & Information Science.

FLIS offers a master of library science degree and many MLS graduates work in libraries. We also offer a master of information science degree. MIS graduates are database designers and administrators, systems analysts and telecommunications managers — not librarians.

ADELE FASICK
FACULTY OF LIBRARY &
INFORMATION SCIENCE

SCIENTIST-MOMS ARE PENALIZED

The fact that Danielle Gauci knows several women who have families while they pursue scientific careers does not change the fact that we are a minority in the scientific community ("Scientist-Mom is not unique," Oct. 5). In a recent article in the Hospital for Sick Children publication *Kaleidoscope* five recently hired women scientists concurred in their view that women often have to choose between their careers and having a family because of the pressures to publish in quantity. My comments were obviously misconstrued by Danielle Gauci because I too believe that women can combine careers and family. However, her assertion that this is a commonplace phenomenon implies that women who choose to do so are not penalized by the system and do not encounter discrimination in the workplace. This is the myth.

MARY SOPTA
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

A SENSE OF CONTROL

Public interest in health care directives is increasing

BY DAVID TODD

PETER SINGER HAS seen it all too often in his practice: there's a decision about life-sustaining treatment that has to be made, and a patient — comatose perhaps or suffering from dementia as a result of Alzheimer's disease — who simply isn't capable of making it. For the patient's family the anguish can be overwhelming.

"It could be a decision whether or not to use cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or a ventilator," says Singer, a general internist at Toronto Hospital and an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine. "As a doctor I feel I should do what the person wants. The problem is I don't know what they want because they can't tell me. I feel paralyzed in that situation."

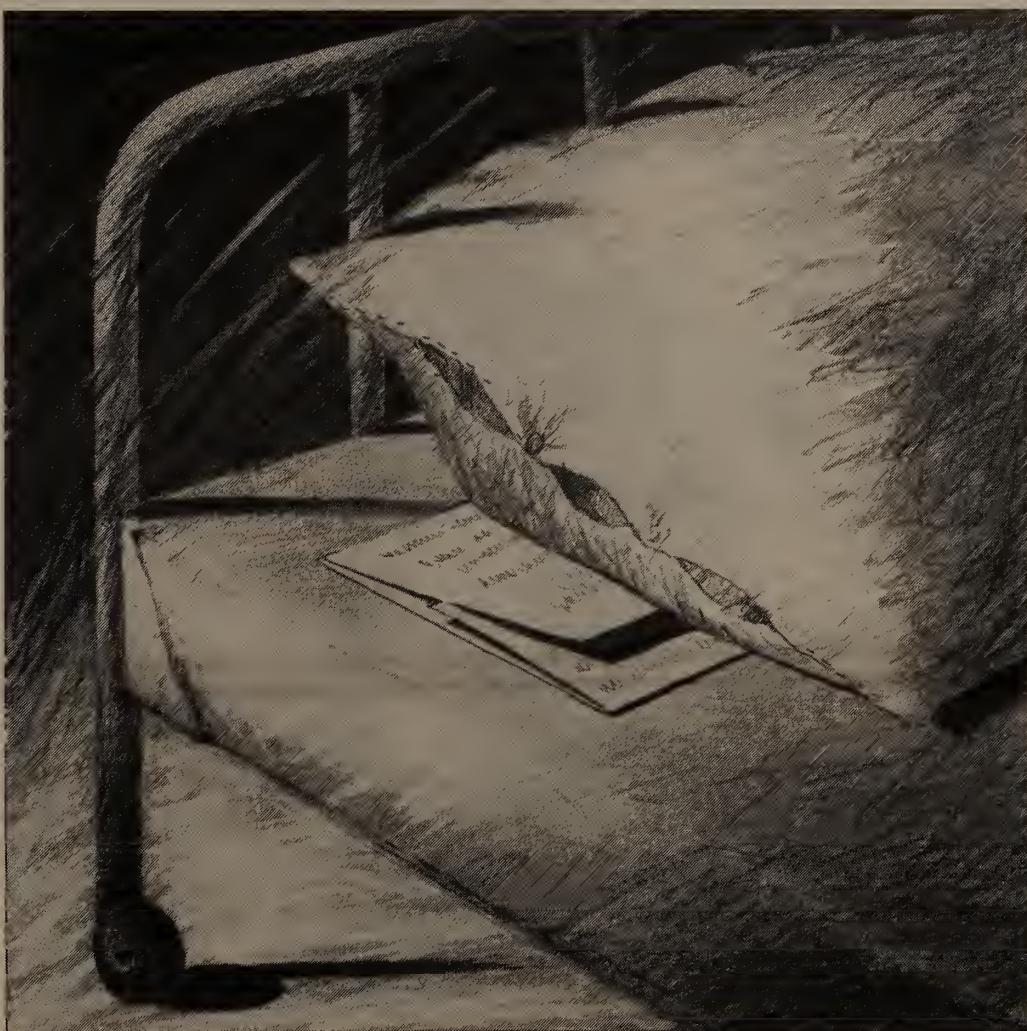
For people who dread the thought of ending up in such circumstances, there is an option: to prepare a living will, sometimes called an "advance directive" or "personal health care directive," a document indicating one's choices in the matter of life-sustaining treatment. "It's not the perfect solution," says Singer, who is also associate director of the Centre for Bioethics. "But it addresses the problem of not having a voice in your own health care if you become incompetent, by asking you ahead of time what you want."

In the US, 49 states have laws permitting the use of living wills and federally funded hospitals are required to inform patients of their right to prepare one. In Canada, only Manitoba has so far enacted legislation in this area. Ontario may be next: provincial legislation that would legally recognize living wills is currently awaiting third reading.

Mindful of the legislative developments, Singer has designed an advance directive that the bioethics centre will, for a small fee, provide to those interested. The document is one of several widely available living-will forms. It supplies some basic information about the nature and implications of a living will and describes the range of medical situations in which it might be applicable as well as possible life-sustaining treatments such as CPR or tube-feeding.

One segment is an "instruction directive" that people may use to specify the treatment they would want to receive in a particular situation: they can note their preferences, for example, in the event that they fall into a permanent coma or require life-sustaining treatment while suffering from a temporary coma or delirium accompanying a terminal illness. The document also includes a "proxy directive" that allows a person to designate someone to make treatment decisions on their behalf. People may fill out either part or both.

The content of the document reflects some of the conclusions of a seminar group organized by the Centre for Bioethics to discuss advance directives. The group, which met regularly from September 1990 to May 1991, included physicians, nurses, philosophers, lawyers and social workers. Among the key points



of their report, which appeared in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* in January, were recommendations that living wills allow people to request as well as refuse life-sustaining treatment, that they be offered to anyone who wants one and that they be revised at the individual's request, upon admission to hospital or when there is a change in that person's clinical status.

Living wills are not illegal at the moment: their legal status, in the absence of legislation, is simply unclear. An estimated 12 percent of Ontarians currently have one, while approximately 300,000 of these documents are thought to be in circulation across the country. And public interest in the subject appears to be increasing — in part, Singer suggests, because a growing number of Canadians fear the idea of a "high technology" death.

"It's a scary image: hooked up to machines, unconscious, in an intensive care unit, out of control. I speak to many people who feel that they've lived a complete life and don't want to go through what this entails. And those people should have a choice." Singer is quick to add, however, that advance directives should not be geared simply towards enabling people to reject such treatment, as they often have in the past. Rather, he said, the goal is to ensure that people receive the kind of treatment that they want, even if that happens to be no treatment at all.

According to Singer, the major benefit of legislation will be to increase public awareness of living wills and to make health care professionals more comfortable in complying with the wishes expressed in the documents. Public education initiatives, he added, should accompany the legislation. "The goal is not to have everyone send away for one, complete it and sign it. The document is just a starting point, to stimulate discussions with

family members and health care providers."

Such discussions are essential in preparing a living will, says Marilynne Seguin, executive director of Dying with Dignity, a group that provides education and information on issues related to terminal illness and the needs of the dying. The document is useful only if the appropriate people know about it, and about the personal wishes it communicates. "I see people coming in for counselling all the time who say: 'My mother's dying and I really don't know what she wants.' When we do a little investigation we may find that the person has set out some directives and been firm in what they choose or do not choose. But they found some barrier in discussing that with their families or health care providers."

Though they address practical health care concerns, living wills raise some complex philosophical issues. One of these, says Professor Eric Meslin of the Department of Philosophy, assistant director of the bioethics centre, concerns the fundamental spirit of the documents: do they simply indicate a patient's preferences or are they commands that a physician has no option but to follow? If seen as the latter, they

could actually stand in the way of good communications between patients and health care professionals.

Eileen Ambrosio, a registered nurse who took part in the seminar group, worries that living wills perpetuate the lack of trust that exists between the public and the health care system. Ambrosio, who works with Street Health, an organization that runs nursing clinics for the homeless, argues that these documents contribute "to a sense that the hospital is not there for your benefit, that you have to enforce things by putting them in writing."

Meslin sees some other troubling questions. Is, for example, someone lying in a coma the same person, with the same wants and desires, as the one who filled out the living will when he or she was healthy and competent? And how can doctors or family members be *certain* that the wishes outlined in the directive are the same as those of the now-comatose individual? The best way to deal with the latter concern, Meslin says, is for people to update their directives regularly and to discuss them with others. "The more persistent your views are through time, the more likely people are to believe that you do in fact hold them."

Perhaps the most basic question about living wills is, simply, who should have one? Seguin suggests that everyone, regardless of age, should at least consider preparing a directive. Of course, as Singer notes, there is a catch: you have to give some thought to the prospect of your own death — not exactly the most pleasurable way to pass the time. But the alternative, he argues, is to avoid the issue and perhaps lose control of your own medical care when you can no longer speak for yourself.

"Given the choice," Singer concedes, "I'd rather not think about my own death. But to think about it is possibly to gain some control. That's the trade-off."

ACCEPTABLE VISION

With all its imperfections, the Charlottetown accord is the best option

BY LISA YOUNG

LIKE MANY CANADIANS, I HAVE MIXED feelings about the Charlottetown accord. The referendum question places Canadians in the difficult position of answering a simple Yes or No to a complex, incomplete constitutional accord. What's worse, our answers to the seemingly simple referendum question may spark chains of events with serious repercussions for the future of the country.

The questions that face aboriginal peoples and the people of Quebec address fundamental issues that must be determined by the communities concerned. In Quebec the essential question is whether the accord offers a suitable framework for Quebec's continued membership in the Canadian federation. Aboriginal peoples face a similar question: does the accord offer them acceptable terms for the establishment of self-government?

For non-aboriginal Canadians outside Quebec, the issues at stake are equally difficult but less clear. While deciding whether the accord offers us an acceptable vision of the country, we must also consider the political consequences of a negative vote by English Canada.

AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY OF NEGOTIATIONS it is clear that constitutions do much more than simply lay out the "rules of the game" for political competition and governance. We have come to realize that our Constitution reflects how our political community is constituted — who is included and who is excluded.

Citizens who historically have found themselves disadvantaged have focused on amending the Constitution as a means of creating a place for themselves in the Canadian political community. Thus the Quebecois, aboriginal peoples, women, visible and ethnic minorities, official language minorities and persons with disabilities have all looked to the Constitution for guarantees of membership.

Canada's original constitution, the BNA Act, offered a limited vision of political community. It was primarily concerned with the structure and powers of governments and promised citizens peace, order and good government. The Charlottetown accord offers a great deal more, a vision of inclusion.

The Canada clause cites the fundamental values that should guide judicial interpretation of the Constitution — it recognizes the linguistic and cultural uniqueness of Quebec as a distinct society; it establishes a third order of government to recognize the inherent right of aboriginal peoples to self-determination; and it reiterates the membership and equality of visible and ethnic minorities, women and official language minorities in the Canadian political community. In so doing, the accord envisions a community that respects the differences among Canadians and creates space for all the groups on their own terms.

Some critics of the accord charge that its recognition of certain political communities makes the rest of us less equal. This argument is based on the idea that equality is achieved only when all citizens are treated identically. But the argument is flawed because not all citizens are identical. We all have different political interests that sometimes require different treatment in law.

Simple guarantees that all citizens are equal do not always have the desired results. While these guarantees would give members of minority groups (or majority in the case of women) the right to be treated in the same way as members of the majority group, it would be on the assumption that they prove themselves worthy of this right by behaving as members of the majority group. It is meaningless, of course, to guarantee women equal treatment in the workplace without accommodating certain differences, for example, their need for maternity leave. Similarly it is meaningless to tell aboriginal peoples they



are equal if this means they must govern themselves according to the standards of white society. Real equality can be achieved only within the context of a community's political self-determination.

ANOTHER INTERESTING ELEMENT OF THE ACCORD CONCERNs the division of powers between the federal and provincial governments. While the accord does shift a number of jurisdictions

DIFFERENT POLITICAL
INTERESTS SOMETIMES
REQUIRE DIFFERENT
TREATMENT IN LAW

from the federal to provincial governments, the scope of this shift is much smaller than one might have expected after the Allaire Report (adopted by the Liberal party of Quebec) demanded that numerous areas of responsibility be transferred from the federal government to the government of Quebec.

Critics also argue that the accord would limit federal spending power and thereby prevent the creation of new programs

such as a national child care program. But the accord does not abolish the federal government's ability to spend in areas of provincial jurisdiction such as social services. Rather, it entrenches the federal government's ability to spend in those areas on the condition that provinces be able to opt out of national programs and receive compensation from Ottawa if they establish a program compatible with the objectives of the national program.

This means there could be considerable regional variation in the way social programs are delivered. When introducing a new social program, the federal government would probably permit considerable regional variation in order to prevent the provinces from opting out. Regional variation in program delivery is not necessarily a bad thing. In fact, by moving delivery closer to the beneficiaries, it is possible that the programs may become more sensitive to local needs.

If the federal government had the political will to introduce a national child care program, it would face no constitutional impediment under the terms of the Charlottetown accord. It is, however, unlikely that such a program would impose significant national objectives on the provinces. As a result, child care would be delivered primarily through non-profit centres in some provinces and through for-profit centres in other provinces. Each province would regulate program delivery and standards and groups advocating certain standards would have to convince provincial rather than federal officials to impose these standards.

The accord also offers additional protection for social programs. The social charter proposed in the accord would not guarantee the protection of social programs but the principles it would entrench promise to make it more difficult for governments to make significant cuts to medicare or other social programs.

FINALLY, CANADIANS OUTSIDE QUEBEC MUST decide if we are prepared to live with the probable consequences of a majority No vote in

English Canada. Although none of us appreciates the bullying and threats issuing from the prime minister, we do have a responsibility to consider the events that a No vote would set in motion.

Two scenarios could trigger a highly unstable political situation: A No vote in one or more provinces in English Canada accompanied by a No vote in Quebec, or a Yes vote in Quebec with a No vote in one or several other provinces.

In the eyes of the Quebecois, a rejection of the Charlottetown accord by English Canada will be interpreted as a rejection of Quebec — particularly if the second scenario prevails. We should not fool ourselves into thinking it won't. Our reasons for rejecting the accord are unlikely to matter. Just remember the reaction in Quebec to the failure of the Meech Lake accord in 1990 — within days there was a widespread outpouring of Quebecois nationalism as a reaction to the perceived rejection of Quebec by English Canada.

There is every reason to believe that the reaction in Quebec to another perceived rejection would be even stronger, particularly if the Yes forces prevail in Quebec. In all probability this would mean another referendum in Quebec in the near future, this time on the issue of sovereignty.

The Charlottetown accord is not a perfect document. The process from which it sprang was not an ideal process. The single question referendum is an imperfect instrument for public consultation. Nonetheless, the prospect of the Canada envisioned in the Charlottetown accord is an infinitely more palatable proposition than the alternative.

Lisa Young is a PhD candidate in the Department of Political Science.

TROUBLING THOUGHTS

Assurances that the Charlottetown accord is "a good deal for Canada" don't offer much comfort

BY JACOB ZIEGEL

I SUPPORTED THE MEECH LAKE ACCORD IN 1990, despite serious misgivings, because I thought the prospect of a reconciled Quebec outweighed the accord's negative features. I do not have such sanguine feelings about Meech Lake II — the Charlottetown accord. I am far from convinced that the concessions made in the accord will satisfy a clear majority of Quebecers and that we can look forward to a prolonged period of constitutional stability and peace if English- and French-speaking Canadians from coast to coast approve the accord.

Rather, as I work my way through this long and complex document — 20 foolscap pages of text alone in the official English version — I am confronted with a long series of proposals, many frustratingly vague and raising as many questions as they answer, and whose overall impact, I fear, will be to weaken significantly the federal government's role in the conduct of national affairs.

I would feel less apprehensive if politicians on the Yes side were willing to discuss and justify the detailed provisions. Instead, too many of them seek refuge behind bland assurances that while the accord may not be perfect nevertheless it is "a good deal" for Canada. We are even chided for our temerity in wishing to see a legal text, as if it matters not what it actually says so long as the spectre of Quebec separation can be dispelled for even a few years.

I am also troubled by the silence of so many constitutional scholars, both on and off the campuses. Do they share my discomfiture but deem it best to hold their noses until after the referendum, or are they so fatigued by the endless pre- and post-Meech Lake rhetoric they can no longer muster the energy for public debate?

THE FEDERAL ROLE

ONE OF THE MANY DISTURBING FEATURES OF the accord is the role played by the federal government during the negotiations. One may have admired or detested Pierre Trudeau's performance as prime minister, but one was never left in doubt about his vision of the integrative force of the central government in the 21st century. If the Mulroney government has a clear blueprint, it has not been vouchsafed to us. Rather, the picture presented by the accord is of Joe Clark and Brian Mulroney capitulating, time and again, to accommodate this or that provincial interest or other powerful pressure group with little regard for its overall impact on the integrity or viability of the Canadian Constitution.

I do not see a single significant concession by the provinces in favour of the federal government. I do see a dismal procession of concessions in the other direction. Do Canadians really believe the Fathers of Confederation made a profound mistake in 1867, and that federal powers have become so overweening and intrusive that they need to be clipped back radically?

THE ECONOMIC UNION

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE A TIMID EFFORT TO PERSUADE the provinces to agree to a legally binding economic union. It failed miserably. What we have instead is a non-justiciable statement of good intentions under the euphemistic title The Social & Economic Union. Astonishingly, 125 years after Confederation, Canada will remain in a significantly weaker position to ensure the free movement of goods, services, people and capital among the provinces than is the much younger European Community *vis-à-vis* its member states.

Equally distressing are two damaging concessions in favour of the provinces that will significantly weaken the federal government's power to enhance Canada's international competi-



tiveness. The first involves interprovincial telecommunications — an area declared by the Supreme Court of Canada as recently as three years ago to fall under *exclusive* federal jurisdiction. Here the accord commits the federal government "to negotiate agreements with the provincial governments to coordinate and harmonize the procedures of their respective regulatory agencies."

This far-reaching concession might be defensible if there were reciprocal obligations by the provinces to coordinate *their* laws

DO CANADIANS BELIEVE
THE FATHERS OF
CONFEDERATION MADE
A MISTAKE IN 1867?

and procedures with the laws and procedures of the other provinces in the many areas of common interest. There is no such requirement, in the accord or elsewhere in the Constitution. Seemingly, overlapping activities are noxious when engaged in by the federal government but beneficial when exercised by 10 provinces among themselves!

The second area in which the federal government has surrendered key powers concerns labour market development and training. Although the training of workers is functionally and fiscally intimately linked to the operation of the unemployment

insurance scheme (which will remain a federal responsibility), the accord declares it — together with culture, forestry, mining, tourism, housing, recreation and municipal and urban affairs — to be an area of exclusive provincial responsibility. Further, at the request of a province, the federal government will be obligated to withdraw "from any or all training activities" in these areas. The federal government will also be required to compensate that province for "assuming" this new fiscal burden.

Do you see the picture? The Canadian taxpayer will remain a captive milch cow for ever-increasing taxes, most of which will be paid over to the provinces, but she will have no say, except with provincial consent, in ensuring that at least part of the taxes are used to retrain unemployed workers.

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS
OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

ONLY IN THE AREAS OF ABORIGINAL SELF-government do the provinces and federal government appear to have shown any genuine altruism. I say "appear" because the reality is much more complex. The aboriginal peoples have been pressing for the right to self-government since at least the 1970s. Several federal-provincial conferences have been held since then with aboriginal representatives to hammer out an agreement, but with no success. This is not surprising since implementing the concept of native self-government — its scope, its geographical dimensions and its relationship to federal and provincial laws — presents great difficulties.

Are we really to believe, then, that the provinces and the federal government have now genuinely embraced the cause of native self-government, or are these provisions merely an astute attempt to prevent another Elijah Harper from upsetting this constitutional accord? And whether that is the real motivation or not, is it right that the courts should be expected to pull the chestnuts out of the fire if the parties cannot reach agreement during the five-year period allowed for this purpose?

WHILE I HAVE TOUCHED ON SOME OF THE SALIENT FEATURES of the Charlottetown accord that give me so much concern, I have said very little about the new concessions made in Quebec's favour, concessions which are causing so much heartburn out west: the double majority requirement in the Senate with respect to legislation involving French language and cultural interests and the entrenched right of Quebec to 25 percent of the House of Commons seats.

Despite my reservations, however, I must confess to a crisis of conscience. Do I vote No on Oct. 26 because I deem it unfair to saddle future generations of Canada with a fearsomely complex, asymmetrical and often vague new constitution which in practical terms will be unalterable except with the benefit of a new round of opportunistic trade-offs? Or should I stifle my concerns and vote Yes because I don't wish to be seen to ally myself with the secessionists in Quebec or the Reform party in Alberta, and, much more important, because I fear for the future of Canada if the country rejects the accord?

This is the dilemma I must resolve for myself over the next seven days. Countless Canadians will no doubt face the same unenviable task. One must hope that the results of the referendum, whatever they may be, will not set off a new round of recriminations and that the urgent task of addressing economic and other problems will receive the attention it deserves.

Professor Jacob Ziegel teaches commercial and consumer law in the Faculty of Law. His article was written before the legal text of the constitutional proposal was released.

THE QUESTION

Is the constitutional deal good or bad for the country?

On October 26 Canadians will, with a check mark on paper, decide the future path of this country. With the voices from the Yes and No camps gaining strength, debate on the merits of the Charlottetown accord has been increasing across Canada and on the University campus. The Bulletin asked members of the U of T community with expertise or a particular interest in constitutional issues whether they believe the accord is a good deal for Canada and if they think voters will accept it.

Professor Kay Armatage of the Women's Studies Program at New College and Cinema Studies Program at Innis College:

"I don't think it's by any means a perfect deal and I think there are a lot of huge philosophical problems with it. An area that concerns me is culture. Most of us who are associated with arts organizations were strongly opposed to devolution of cultural responsibilities to the provinces. But we lost. While providing for devolution in the first sentences, at least the amendment asserts that the major federal cultural agencies will be maintained. That's fine. But in the very next sentence, the amendment allows for lateral negotiations between federal and provincial governments — side deals, in other words, about these very 'protected' federal agencies. The implications of this are two-fold. First, that Canadian cultural producers will become more and more isolated from each other and an increasingly local-regional and malnourished culture will result in some provinces. There will be no national Canadian culture. Secondly, if the government has virtually completed negotiations with Quebec about dividing up the Canada Council, the implication is clearly that the government is actively undermining the agreement before it has even passed. My feeling is that there is a very good possibility that this agreement will not pass. I think a lot of people are going to hold their noses and take a leap of faith and vote Yes. But I think Nos are starting to come from surprising and strong quarters."

Professor Michael Bliss of the Department of History:

"I think it's a bad deal because it too greatly weakens the central government of Canada and creates a hierarchy of rights which jeopardize what has become the central symbol of Canada — the Charter will be accepted is a question of how we read the polls. It looks to me as though it is going to be defeated in Quebec and all over western Canada; I'm not even sure Ontario is a solid Yes any more. I can't imagine a provincial government ratifying the deal after voters have rejected it. That seems unthinkable. There are reasons why the referendum is not legally binding but it is morally binding.... Perhaps there could be extreme situations. If Prince Edward Island said No on a low turnout you might be tempted to persuade Premier Joe Ghiz to go ahead [and ratify the deal]. If British Columbia was the only one that said No on a low turnout you might again be tempted to consider that, but that's not going to happen. It's clear that Quebec is going to say No and that in itself is going to kill the deal."

Annamarie Castrilli, vice-chair of Governing Council, and a lawyer:

"The Charlottetown agreement has a lot of different components to it which address a variety of needs. It may not be the perfect agreement for everyone but I think everyone comes out a winner to some extent. In particular one might want to look at the inclusiveness of the deal, the fact that aboriginal

peoples, for instance, are clearly part of the constitutional framework. The social charter commits governments to certain philosophies and policies that we've had in this country, mainly medicare, our pension plan, our commitment to the policy of full employment — those kinds of things are very important for the Canada of today. I hope that in the last couple of weeks before the referendum, people will take the time to read the agreement and see that it's not the frightening menace that some of the fearmongers on the No side are promoting but is in fact a very sensible deal in the Canadian tradition of accommodating as many groups as possible. If it doesn't pass I don't think the world is going to collapse. But I do think that there will be some real consequences of what we do decide on Oct. 26. If the vote is No, we'll have to at least expect that there will be some resentment on the part of Quebec, which we'll feel. I think the aboriginal peoples will feel very, very bitter and it will be a very long time before everyone comes together again to discuss issues."

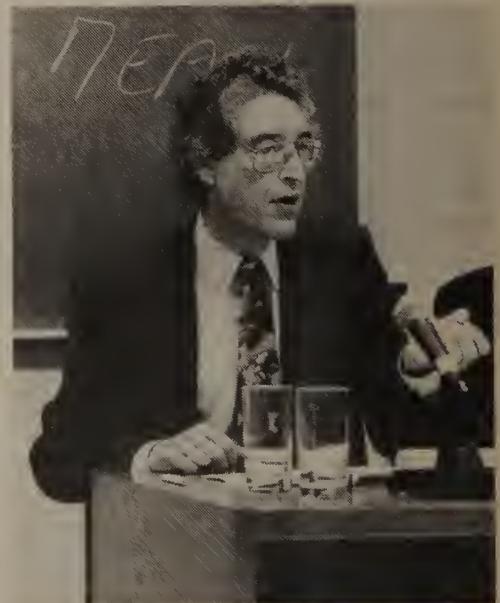
Professor Cecile Cloutier, Department of French, and a native of Quebec:

"The referendum is a waste of time and money because I think whether the answer is Yes or No we will continue discussions afterwards. It's time to move on to something else. I don't know if it's a good deal. I was in France when it was published and only received the text two days ago. I will certainly read it before I vote. But from what I hear in the news media I think the No side will win. Most English Canadians do not understand Quebec; they speak about separatism, but in Quebec they speak about independence. I think we are two solitudes. Not only *indépendantistes* in Quebec wish to vote No; Liberals and many others do, too, I understand."

Professor Dennis Duffy of the Department of English at Innis College:

"For the first week or so, I thought 'Hell, I can't imagine voting No to this thing. It's not a perfect deal but I want to hold the country together.' Now, I feel like voting No just to protest the rotten manipulation that's going on. Mulroney has not been able to convince the Canadian public that this accord is central to the country's destiny but he has convinced foreign investors and by doing so has placed an immense pressure on the public. It has become a do-or-die scenario in which a No vote is going to be seen as discouraging every kind of foreign investment — and this economy has always been dependent on foreign investment. Mulroney wanted to make this into a doomsday situation because it's the only way his side can win, and dammit, he succeeded. You end up saying to yourself, 'If I vote No, it's going to simply destroy the country economically.' You can no longer look at the accord on its own merits."

PHOTOS: JEWEL RANDOLPH/David WOHLFAHRT



FROM THE TOP:
RICHARD SIMEON;
KAY ARMATAGE, AT LEFT;
DENNIS DUFFY, AT RIGHT

ON OF CANADA

try? U of T supporters, detractors have their say



Ralph Keesickquayash, a second-year student in the Faculty of Law and a member of the Native Law Students' Association:

"There are certain problems with the Charlottetown agreement. When it comes to native self-government, there is the question of the applicability of the charter. Originally the Assembly of First Nations had agreed that the charter does not apply, on grounds of sovereignty, to first nations. But in an effort to achieve compromise and see a deal struck the assembly eventually dropped this demand. There was pressure on all participants in the Charlottetown agreement to reach a deal. As a result the agreement is really a big compromise that says that we can work together with the Constitution. A No vote would require subsequent basic constitutional negotiations. I think that we should, on principle, agree that this accord is a starting point and then work towards meeting individual groups' needs. I also think that the agreement should receive a Yes vote but I fear that interest groups have captured enough of the public's attention that the agreement will likely fail on Oct. 26."

will still leave a great deal of work to be done, most if not all of which can be accomplished without further constitutional amendment. The principal challenge for us is to direct the energies of our public life to the social, economic and cultural well-being of the country."

Professor Peter Russell of the Department of Political Science:

"It's not easy to conceive of a package that would achieve a better balance between the conflicting constitutional visions that divide the country — at least, one that could be reached without another huge round of constitutional politics. There's half a loaf for each of the major constitutional parties: Quebec nationalists, for instance, have their province recognized as distinct from the others, aboriginal peoples have a measure of self-government and so on. But none get all they want so it's easy to trash the proposal if you're just looking at your particular goal in the Constitution.... Some people don't think there's any crisis upon us and that this will all go away. There are others who simply don't have an accommodating spirit. I think the combination of those two points of view will probably defeat it and we'll have another constitutional round — a much hotter round because Quebec will try to go its own way and will confront the rest of Canada."

Professor Richard Simeon of the Department of Political Science:

"All things considered I think the deal is a good one. I'm not making predictions on the outcome. It's a tough fight. The problem is there is only one way for it to win — with unanimous approval — and lots of ways for it to lose. Another problem is that people are quite overwhelmed by the complexity and length of the accord; the hardest thing for them is to say how will my life or my country be different if this is passed. Ultimately, approval or rejection depends on how people read the accord. If everybody says 'How did my sense of country benefit?' that will be fine, but if everybody says 'What did other people get relative to me?' then the accord is in trouble. The problem is that in the current climate of suspicion of government and politicians, the suspicious question is the one most likely to be asked rather than the positive question. Our political system has gone through the most extraordinary efforts and contortions to arrive at this agreement. If Canadians still say that's not good enough, then it reflects very much on the capacity of our political institutions to make complicated, difficult decisions."

Professor Lorraine Weinrib of the Faculty of Law:

"I think this is not a good deal for Canada. The first ministers and the selected aboriginal leaders invited to negotiate have agreed to restrict the reach and force of the Charter of Rights & Freedoms, to divide up the federal powers needed to meet the many challenges of the next century and to create destabilizing, permanent distortions in our federal institutions. These changes may have been made for the immediate political interests of the current set of negotiators but they are not in the best interests of Canadians. In the public law context, no extensive change can be effected without extensive public and expert input, over an extended period of time. Yet with the most important law of the land, the law that sets the rules by which power is exercised in our parliamentary democracy, including the rules that set down our most basic rights and freedoms, such precautions are denied Canadians. If the campaign continues to focus on the deal's content it will not pass."

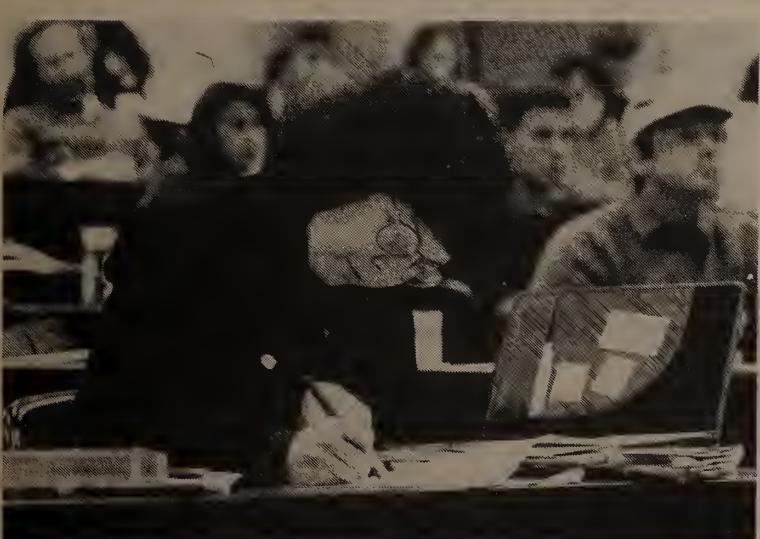


Principal Desmond Morton of Erindale:

"The accord is of course an imperfect deal but then so were its predecessors, none more so than Mr. Trudeau's effort in 1982. I would prefer that what he used to call the Pandora's Box had never been opened but it was, and since then the whole mess of constitutionalism has gone on. Constitutions are terrible things: they raise impossible expectations, most of which can now be seen on the No side, those who imagine that you can play games like this ad infinitum. My enthusiasm for the Charlottetown accord rises as I listen to its enemies who seem to be, on the whole, narrow-minded people whose vision doesn't extend across this country.... It won't end here: the debate will go on but at least there will be closure on some issues. I said about the Meech Lake accord that if we didn't support it worse would follow. And I'll say about this that if we don't support it worse will follow."

President Robert Prichard, professor of law and former dean of the Faculty of Law:

"The Charlottetown consensus would advance the national interest in a number of important ways. It is a serious response to the concerns of Quebec; it offers a significant advance with respect to Canada's aboriginal peoples; and it offers a substantially reformed upper house that should serve us significantly better than the current Senate.... Constitution-making is very complex, particularly in a country that has our characteristics of federalism, two founding peoples, aboriginal peoples, linguistic duality, extraordinary geographic scope and great economic diversity. In that context this is an improvement on the existing constitutional arrangements.... The adoption of the accord



FROM THE TOP:
ANNAMARIE CASTRILLI;
PETER RUSSELL, MIDDLE;
LORRAINE WEINRIB

THE EYE OF THE STORM

Harvey Anderson navigates through turbulent times at the Faculty of Medicine



JEWEL RANDOLPH

Professor Harvey Anderson, former chair of the Department of Nutritional Sciences, has been acting dean of the Faculty of Medicine since Dec. 19, 1991. His one-year appointment was a direct result of the controversy that erupted at U of T following the Nov. 13, 1991, dismissal of 79 staff members in the faculty. The layoff decision was later reversed and the employees were reinstated Nov. 15; former dean John Dirks resigned shortly afterwards. As Anderson's term draws to an end, writer Suzanne Soto spoke to him about his work over the past 10 months. Meanwhile a search committee looking for a new dean is expected to recommend a candidate at the Oct. 29 meeting of the Academic Board.

Q. What have been some of your goals and priorities as acting dean?
A. The mandate that was given to me was to address the problems that had occurred in the faculty, particularly the service sector disenfranchisement that came out of Nov. 13. Also to take a look at the governance and administration of the faculty, to address the budget and to address curriculum renewal and the accreditation site visit that came up in May. I think we've successfully addressed all of those issues or we're down the road at least in addressing the issues. For example, on the budget side we are now prepared to go forward to the budget committee around mid-October to present the faculty budget. Curriculum renewal seemed to be an uncertainty when I came into office because of questions as to what it really meant. [But] the faculty council approved curriculum renewal in February and we've moved forward to the Governing Council boards.

Q. You referred to the disenfranchisement of Nov. 13. How have you dealt with that?
A. I've operated through a committee structure, trying to consult with the grassroots on issues so that they would have input and feel comfortable with the changes that were occurring in the faculty. On the staff side, we've made big steps forward by hiring David Keeling as the faculty administrative officer who works in Simcoe Hall as the assistant vice-provost (health sciences). I see it as an accomplishment to bring him on board to address administrative support systems effectively and he's doing that. There was also a concern about our governance — the numbers of associate deans — so we set up a committee on governance and administration to review this process and they helped us restructure in the dean's office in a way that seems to be meeting the requirements. It's not finished yet but we're moving down the pathway of understanding.

Q. Are people in the faculty happier than they were last November?
A. I have received a lot of compliments from faculty and staff

that morale is better. My view is that, unfortunately, it takes a crisis before people start to realize that they are responsible and therefore they're as much responsible for the problem as for the solution. And people have really stepped forward from both the staff and faculty sides with a willingness to find solutions to make this place better. You'd have to talk to faculty members to get a common opinion but I think that if you walked down the hallway and bumped into somebody and asked 'Is this faculty better off?' I think you'd get a unanimous yes.

Q. What did you personally do to bring that about?
A. My view was that we had to establish trust in the faculty and that faculty morale was an issue that had to receive priority; to go roughshod with any more decisions was fully counterproductive. Also because I don't overreact people didn't feel threatened in telling me when they thought we were doing something wrong, which was helpful.

Q. Is there anything you have not been able to achieve?
A. What I haven't accomplished to the extent that I would have liked is overall strategic planning for the faculty. Of course the Leyerle commission is looking at the total health sciences and the directions and organization for the institution. I feel strongly, however, that the faculty should look at itself and set a direction and understand what its primary objectives are for the next decade.

Q. What directions do you think the faculty should move in?
A. You can have opinions as to where it should go and impose them in that way, but to go in as dean and say 'This is where we're going to go' is inappropriate without consulting the faculty. We started that consultation process but it's too early to find out exactly how the faculty members in general feel. I think that what's very clear is that we have to focus if we're ever going to achieve excellence or sustain excellence in areas with diminished resources.

Q. What is in the budget? Have programs or staff been cut?
A. Our budget cut is seven percent which was based on the 1990-91 budget. We're no different from any other faculty. We lose tenured faculty members and we lose staff because we simply can't replace positions in order to get our base budget down to where it should be. We're not targeting any one particular sector or department. The levels of change created by people retiring, leaving for other opportunities and so on, probably gives us sufficient flexibility to downsize our budget. Services that support academic endeavours have to be done more efficiently.

Q. What are the options in support services?

A. Well, the options are fundamentally better management and accountability and understanding of faculty needs. The managers have to have a clear sense of direction from the faculty as to where the priority areas are in terms of support for academic activities.

Q. Will some units be merged?

A. That's right. Among other possibilities we want to link up with the University business and computer centres in more meaningful ways. If we can understand what the needs are more fully and if positions X, Y and Z aren't needed, then why not retrain people who have been dedicated to the faculty and to the University? Retraining is very important.

Q. Under curriculum renewal which programs will be reviewed? Are any being eliminated?

A. We have strategic planning processes going on in each of the sectors: basic, clinical and community health. There has not been an identification of any program that should be eliminated. It doesn't seem to be that we can, without very careful planning, simply talk about elimination. I think there is much there to focus on — what are the needs of society and responsibilities of the University? And can we do the job better in those areas and do we indeed have programs that don't serve our priorities as institutions?

Q. Has the faculty's restructuring taken any other forms?

A. The academic administration and restructuring of deans is still being evaluated. We have a committee established for that purpose. We are at the moment operating without associate deans for the clinical, basic and community health. The reason is that I prefer to operate with some flexibility. Another fundamental change is that we have appointed a vice-dean to work in very close partnership with the dean. This is a new position. [But] the person recommended has not yet been approved through the Academic Board process.

Q. How would you summarize the past 10 months?

A. It was intimidating initially because of the high emotion within the faculty with both staff and faculty members. January and February were indeed difficult months because I had to go from dealing with issues of science and fact which are my forte, to making judgments on so many extensive human issues and dealing with people who were making such fundamental decisions in terms of their own lives. I tried to be as helpful as I could but you always are uncertain, when you're torpedoed into something like that, as to whether you really have the skills or if you are being as fair as someone with more administrative experience than you. Still I feel satisfaction with what we did accomplish.

BOOKS



The following are books by U of T staff. Where there is multiple authorship or editorship, staff are indicated with an asterisk.

October

Charles Pachter, by Bogomila Welsh-Ovcharov (McClelland & Stewart; 176 pages; \$90). Charles Pachter has been a major presence on the Canadian art scene for over 20 years and his many talents are explored in this comprehensive study. The book consists of three sections: a foreword by Margaret Atwood, the main text and reflections written by the artist himself. There are 85 colour plates and 85 black-and-white photographs.

Classical Economics, by Samuel Hollander (University of Toronto Press; 502 pages; \$25). This book introduces the work of Smith, Ricardo and Mill and, on specific topics, Malthus and Marx. Attention is given to the precursors of the classics and to their immediate successors.

September

Taking Charge: Career Planning for Canadian Workers, by Rochelle L. Meltz and Noah M. Meltz* (Captus Press; 200 pages; \$18.10). Career plans are no longer made once, then followed for life. People change, the world changes and plans change. This book is primarily for people over the age of 45 who are, by choice or necessity, questioning their original career decisions. It deals with such topics as job search, education and training, starting a business, volunteering and getting professional assistance in career planning as well as a chapter on planning for retirement.

Election, Mass Politics and Social Change in Modern Germany: New Perspectives, edited by Larry Eugene Jones and James Retallack* (Cambridge University Press; 448 pages; \$54.95 US). Thirty-five scholars from Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Germany debated Germany's stormy and problematic encounter with mass politics from the time of unification in 1871 to the Nazi era. This volume of 16 original essays is the published proceedings of a conference held in April 1990 at the University of Toronto.

Reductionism in Drama and the Theatre: The Case of Samuel Beckett, by Gerd Hauck (Scripta Humanistica; 250 pages; \$59.50 US). This study is in three parts — Part I: Principles and Methods of Reductionism; Part II: Towards an Epistemology of Drama and the Theatre; and Part III: Samuel Beckett: Less. Ever Less. This part begins with a chronology of Beckett's dramatic works and is then divided

into two sections, Section A: A Celebration of Diminution and Section B: Epistemology of Indeterminacy.

Catching up

Industrial Relations in Canadian Industry, edited by Richard Chaykowski and Anil Verma* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston; 491 pages; \$34.95). Canada's industrial relations practices must be transformed significantly or Canadians risk being saddled with a chronically uncompetitive economy and a sharply reduced standard of living, according to this book, which examines the responses of labour, management and governments to the pressures for change experienced in selected industries over the past decade. It argues that an accelerated pace of change and adjustment is particularly critical in light of the emerging Canada-US-Mexico trading bloc. Ten key sectors are covered.

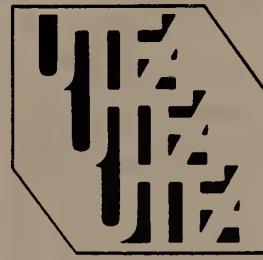
Thomas Hardy: Criticism in Focus, by Charles Lock (Bristol Classical Press; 138 pages; £7.95). This book offers a survey of the criticism devoted to the works of Thomas Hardy since their first publication in the 1870s. At the same time it traces the genealogy of certain patterns in Hardy criticism, both by examining the idiosyncrasies of Hardy's reputation and by attending to the general course of English literary criticism in the past 100 years.

Lire les récits de Maurice Blanchot, by Brian T. Fitch (Collection Monographique Rodopi en Littérature Française Contemporaine, No. XVI, Rodopi; 94 pages; \$15). This study attempts to elucidate the nature of what are some of the most esoteric and hermetic novelistic texts to be written by a key figure of the French literary scene. A close analysis of the workings of the texts and the peculiar reading-experience they give rise to reveal their status as aesthetic artifacts that resist the reader's hermeneutic endeavours.

Testamentary Acts: Browning, Tennyson, James, Hardy, by Michael Millgate (Clarendon Press; 273 pages; \$70.50). A study of the attempts made by Robert Browning, Alfred Tennyson, Henry James, Thomas Hardy and other authors to maintain posthumous control over their personal privacy and the integrity of their finally approved texts — for example, by destroying documents, appointing literary executors and official biographers, writing highly selective memoirs, revising their earlier works and supplying them with retrospective prefaces and publishing so-called "collected" editions that in fact omitted items they no longer wished to preserve.

THE UNIVERSITY SKATING CLUB

This year marks our 70th Anniversary season as a skating club! We offer instruction at all levels. Our facility is Varsity Arena 979-2260. Come and join us for fun! Bring the children! Bring the grandparents!



Financial Planning Seminar

The University of Toronto Faculty Association's annual seminar to assist members with their financial planning will be held at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 17, 1992.

Professor Emeritus Brian Galvin (Financial Planning Consultant) and Mr. Neil Burnham (Human Resources Department) will be present to explain and answer questions on financial planning and the University of Toronto Pension Plan.

This seminar is open only to members of the Faculty Association and their spouses.

To register, please call 978-3351.



The Gairdner Foundation 1992 International Awards

Lectures in the Medical Sciences Building auditorium
University of Toronto (Queen's Park Crescent West)

Thursday 22 October Chairman: John H. Dirks, M.D.

12:00 noon Welcoming remarks
C.H. Hollenberg, O.C., M.D., F.R.S.C.
President, Gairdner Foundation
G.H. Anderson, Ph.D.
Acting Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto

12:10 p.m. Checkpoints in the yeast cell cycle
Leland H. Hartwell, Ph.D.
University of Washington, Seattle

12:40 p.m. From oocyte maturation to the cell cycle
Yoshio Masui, Ph.D.
University of Toronto

1:10 p.m. Yeast and vertebrate cell cycle controls
Paul M. Nurse, Ph.D., F.R.S.
University of Oxford, England

Friday 23 October Chairman: David L. Sackett, M.D.

12:00 noon The statistics of chronic disease control
Richard Peto, F.R.S.
University of Oxford, England

12:30 p.m. Oncogenes and suppressor genes: moving toward a complete molecular understanding of cancer
Robert A. Weinberg, Ph.D.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

1:00 p.m. The genetic basis of colorectal tumorigenesis
Bert Vogelstein, M.D.
The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore

Information: The Gairdner Foundation
Tel: (416) 493-3101 Fax: 493-8158

The Gairdner Foundation was formed in 1957 by the late James A. Gairdner and his family in Toronto. Each year Gairdner Foundation International Awards are given to a small number of scientists in recognition of their contributions to medicine.



IMAGINE
A New Spirit
of Giving

EVENTS



LECTURES

Pharmacotherapy of Hypertension: Observations on a Novel Saluretic Agent That Reduces Blood Pressure, Serum Glucose, Lipids and Renin but Increases Renal Clearance of Urea.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21
Prof. Elliot S. Vesell, Pennsylvania State University at Hershey. 4227 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. *Pharmacology*

Lots of Plots.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21
Barbara Stauffacher Solomon, designer, San Francisco. Hart House Theatre. 7 p.m. *Architecture & Landscape Architecture*

Ecology, Feminism, Militarism and Christianity.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21
Anne Primavesi, theological consultant. Debates Room, Hart House. 7:30 p.m. *Women's Centre and Student Christian Movement*

Gairdner Foundation.

Lectures by winners of the 1992 Gairdner Foundation International Awards for contributions to the field of medical science. All lectures in the auditorium, Medical Sciences Building.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

Checkpoints in the Yeast Cell Cycle.

Prof. Leland H. Hartwell, University of Washington at Seattle. 12:10 p.m.

From Oocyte Maturation to the Cell Cycle.

Prof. Yoshio Masui, Department of Zoology. 12:40 p.m.

Yeast and Vertebrate Cell Cycle Controls.

Prof. Paul M. Nurse, University of Oxford. 1:10 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23

The Statistics of Chronic Disease Control.

Prof. Richard Peto, University of Oxford. 12 noon.

Oncogenes and Suppressor Genes: Moving Towards a Complete Molecular Understanding of Cancer.

Prof. Robert A. Weinberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 12:30 p.m.

The Genetic Basis of Colorectal Tumorigenesis.

Dr. Bert Vogelstein, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. 1 p.m.

Printing History and Renaissance Drama in the Archives of the Stationers' Company.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23
Robin Myers, honorary archivist, Worshipful Company of Stationers. Room 323, E.J. Pratt Library. 2:10 p.m. *CRRS and English*

Cultural Intermediaries in Eurasian History: Bolod Aqa and Marco Polo.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23
Prof. Thomas Allsen, Trenton State College. 205 Claude T. Bissell Building. 4 p.m. *Central & Inner Asian Seminar*

Byzantine Studies and the Study of the Western Middle Ages.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23
Prof. Alex Kazhdan, Harvard University. Student Common Room, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 4:10 p.m. *PIMS and Canadian Institute of Balkan Studies*

Exploring the Deep Ocean Floor.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25

Prof. Steven Scott, Department of Geology. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 3 p.m. *Royal Canadian Institute*

The Family Singer: Autobiography and Fiction in I.B. Singer, I.J. Singer and Esther Singer Kreitman.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27

Prof. Anita Norich, University of Michigan; Israel & Sala Disenhouse series. 179 University College. 8 p.m. *Jewish Studies*

The Inevitable Surprises: Demographics and Economic Policies in Canada.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Prof. David Foot, Department of Economics. Arthur M. Kruger Hall, Woodsworth College. 7 p.m. *Woodsworth*

The Kojiki of Architecture.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Kikoo Mozuna, architect, Tokyo. Room 103, 230 College St. 7 p.m. *Architecture & Landscape Architecture*

Archaeology and Ethnography at Tell Jawa, Jordan.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Prof. Michèle Daviau, Wilfrid Laurier University. 213 Victoria College. 8 p.m. *Society for Mediterranean Studies*

Hadrian's Villa: Classical Architecture Fulfilled.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

William L. MacDonald, writer; J.W. Graham lecture. George Ignatief Theatre, 15 Devonshire Place. 5:15 p.m. *Fine Art*

Desktop Computerization and Transformation of Work.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

Rob Kling, UC Irvine; Computer Science: Its Theory, Practice, Applications and Implications series. 2135 Sidney Smith Hall. 11 a.m. *Computer Science and ITRC*

Visualization in Mathematics.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1

Ivars Peterson, *Science News*. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 3 p.m. *Royal Canadian Institute*

Twin Comedies: Plautus and Shakespeare.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Prof. Em. Niall Rudd, University of Bristol; first of three Robson classical lectures on The Classical Tradition in Operation. Alumni Hall, Victoria College. 4:30 p.m. *Victoria College*

Sharing Our Experience: The Education of an Anti-Racist Feminist.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Prof. Arun Mukherjee, York University; Popular Feminism lecture and discussion series. Boardroom, 12th floor, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W. 8 p.m. *Women's Studies in Education, OISE*

Two Epistles to Augustus: Horace and Pope.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Prof. Em. Niall Rudd, University of Bristol; second of three Robson classical lectures on The Classical Tradition in Operation. Alumni Hall, Victoria College. 4:30 p.m. *Victoria College*

The Molecular Biology of Lipoxygenases and Postanoid Receptors.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Dr. Colin Funk, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville. 4227 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. *Pharmacology*

Two Presentations of Atomism:

Lucretius and Tennyson.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Prof. Em. Niall Rudd, University of Bristol; final Robson classical lecture on The Classical Tradition in Operation. Alumni Hall, Victoria College. 4:30 p.m. *Victoria College*

The Meaning of the Storm: On a Topos of Transatlantic Discovery and Exploration.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Prof. Theodore J. Cachey, Jr., University of Notre Dame. 205 Northrop Frye Hall. 2:10 p.m. *CRRS and Italian Studies*

Militancy and Radicalism in Minority Response: The Orientation of the Palestinian Citizens of the Jewish State.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Prof. Sammy Smooha, University of Haifa; visiting Brown University. Room 506, 203 College St. 2 to 4 p.m. *Ethnic, Immigration & Pluralism Studies and Sociology*

The Human Genome Project: Where Did It Come From? Where Is It Going?

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Margaret W. Thompson, Hospital for Sick Children. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 3 p.m. *Royal Canadian Institute*

COLLOQUIA

Time and Interpretation of Quantum Gravity: A Historical and Philosophical Introduction to Current Problems.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21

Prof. Julian Barbour, University of Oxford. 304 Victoria College. 4:10 p.m. *IHPST*

Where Do (In) Correct Ideas Come From?

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

Prof. Richard Boyd, Cornell University. 161 University College. 4 p.m. *Philosophy*

DAFS: A New X-Ray Structural Technique Using Real Photons and Virtual Photoelectrons.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

Prof. Larry Sorenson, University of Washington at Seattle. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4:10 p.m. *Physics*

Phosphates, Sulphates, Vanadates and Fluorates: Mechanistic Approaches to Biological Chemistry.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23

Prof. Gregory Thatcher, Queen's University. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3:30 p.m. *Chemistry*

Launching World War Two: The Alliance Diplomacy of the French General Staff.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Prof. Nicole Jordan, University of Illinois at Chicago. Combination Room, Trinity College. 12 noon to 2 p.m. *International Relations*

Religion, Ideology and Gender in Late-Victorian Astronomy.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

Prof. Bernard Lightman, York University. 304 Victoria College. 4:10 p.m. *IHPST*

Properties of Crystalline Ionic Systems.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

J.P. Schiffer, Argonne National Laboratories. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4:10 p.m. *Physics*

Combining Site-Specificity with Chemoselectivity: Making

Hemoglobin into Artificial Blood and Other Useful Things.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

Prof. Ronald Kluger, Department of Chemistry. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3:30 p.m. *Chemistry*

Sensation, Intuition and Construction in the History of Theories of Space and Time Perception: Locke, Kant, Feder, Steinbuch — Some Case Studies.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Prof. Lorne Falkenstein, University of Western Ontario. 304 Victoria College. 4:10 p.m. *IHPST*

Phases and Phase Diagrams: Gibbs' Legacy Today.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Prof. Michael E. Fisher, University of Maryland at College Park. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3:30 p.m. *Chemistry*



SEMINARS

The Next Canadian Century.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19

David Crane, *The Toronto Star*. 3050 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 to 6 p.m. *Political Science*

Genetic and Molecular Control of Developmental Timing in C. Elegans.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19

Prof. Victor Ambros, Dartmouth College. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. *Molecular & Medical Genetics*

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly in Children's Sports.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19

Prof. Peter Donnelly, McMaster University. 330 Clara Benson Building, 320 Huron St. 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. *Physical & Health Education*

Isolation of Substrates for the Interferon Induced Kinase.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

Assem Kumar, Department of Molecular & Medical Genetics.

The Characterization of Mouse *lpd* Insertional Mutation.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23

Xiao-Yan Wen, Department of Molecular & Medical Genetics. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 2 p.m. *Molecular & Medical Genetics*

Intragenic Complementation at the Human Argininocuccinic Acid Lyase Locus.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27

Hugh Craig, Department of Molecular & Medical Genetics.

Fanconi Anemia: Regulation and In Vitro Mutagenesis Study.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

Claudia Santos, Department of Molecular & Medical Genetics. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 2 p.m. *Molecular & Medical Genetics*

The Imaging of Bimolecular Reaction Products.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27

David Chandler, Sandia Laboratories, Livermore, CA. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 to 5:30 p.m. *OLLRC*

From Neurasthenia to Chronic Fatigue Syndrome: Is This Progress?

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Dr. Simon Wessely, King's College Hospital, London, England; Hannah seminar for the history of medicine. 239 FitzGerald Building. 4 to 6 p.m.

Semiconductor Microlasers.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Richard E. Slusher, AT&T Bell

EVENTS

Laboratories, Murray Hill. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 to 5:30 p.m. OLLRC

Production of Oxide Ceramic Materials during Hydrometallurgical Processing.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Prof. Fiona M. Doyle, University of California at Berkeley. 119 Wallberg Building. 12:30 p.m. Chemical Engineering & Applied Chemistry

The 1991 Ontario Health Survey and Physical Activity.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Joan Hurlock, Ministry of Health. 330 Clara Benson Building, 320 Huron St. 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Physical & Health Education

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

University Affairs Board.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Committee on Academic Policy & Programs.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28 TO

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

52nd annual meeting. Royal York Hotel. Registration fee: \$150 US, non-members \$160 US and students \$90 US. Information and program: 586-5752.

The Legacy of Northrop Frye.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29 TO

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

An international conference at Victoria University.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

Session I: Northrop Frye on Culture, Society and Religion. Parallel sections: A. Culture and Society. 119 Emmanuel College. B. Religion. Victoria College Chapel. 2:30 to 5 p.m. Public lecture: Frye's Place in the Theory and Practice of Cultural Studies, Prof. Hayden White, University of California at Santa Cruz. 003 Northrop Frye Hall. 6:30 p.m. Music Recital. Victoria College Chapel. 8:15 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

Session II: Northrop Frye and the Development of Canadian Culture. Plenary: Frye Recoded: Theory and the "Conclusions," Linda Hutcheon, Centre for Comparative Literature; The Inheritors Read the Will, James Reaney, University of Western Ontario. 9 a.m. Parallel sections: A. Frye and Canadian Literature. 119 Emmanuel College. B. Frye: National and International Cultural Perspectives. Victoria College Chapel. 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Session III: Northrop Frye and Imaginative Literature.

Plenary: Frye's Endymion: Myth, Ethics and Literary Description, Helen Vendler, Harvard University. 003 Northrop Frye Building. 1:45 p.m.

Parallel sections: A. Blake and Before. 119 Emmanuel College. B. Blake and After. Victoria College Chapel. 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

Session IV: Northrop Frye's Theoria of Language and Literature.

Plenary: Northrop Frye and the Forms of Literary Theory, Angus Fletcher, City University of New York. 003 Northrop Frye Hall. 9 a.m.

Parallel sections: A. Frye's Theory. 119 Emmanuel College. B. Frye and Other Theorists. Victoria College Chapel. 9:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Session V: The Legacy of Northrop Frye.

Plenary: Synthesis and Wrap-Up by Robert Denham, Roanoke College. 003 Northrop Frye Hall. 1:45 to 2:30 p.m. Film: *The Great Teacher: Northrop Frye*, filmed interview by Harry Rasky, CBC. 003 Northrop Frye Hall. 4 to 6 p.m. Information: 585-4479. U of T, McMaster, Queen's, Acadia and Royal Society of Canada

Academic Board.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4:15 p.m.

Business Board

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 5 p.m.

Of Remembrance the Keye: Computer-Based Chaucer Studies.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6 AND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

All session in 140 University College.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6

Session I.

Electronic Representation of Chaucer Manuscripts: Possibilities and Limitations, Murray McGillivray, University of Calgary. 1:30 p.m.

The Transcription, Collation and Analysis of the Manuscripts of the *Wife of Bath's Prologue*, Peter M.W. Robinson, University of Oxford. 2:20 p.m.

Session II.

Using Printed and Electronic Concordances for Thematic Studies: A Comparison, Willard McCarty, Centre for Computing in the Humanities. 3:30 p.m.

Chaucer's Treatment of Death in *Troilus and Criseyde*, Karen Arthur, Department of English. 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Session III.

Neologisms in Book 5 of Chaucer's *Boece*, Donald Chapman, Centre for Medieval Studies. 9 a.m.

Chaucer's Phrasal Repetends and *The Maniciple's Prologue and Tale*, Ian Lanchashire, Department of English. 9:40 a.m.

Chaucer's Word Associations and His Conception of his Own Work as an Author, David Burnley, University of Sheffield. 10:20 a.m.

Session IV.

A New Lemmatized Chaucer Concordance, Larry D. Benson, Harvard University. 1:30 a.m.

Session V.

Differentiating Chaucer and Lydgate: Some Preliminary Observations, Stephen R. Reimer, University of Alberta. 2 p.m. Sources and Analogues of *The Monk's Tale*: Problems and Opportunities, Thomas H. Bestul, University of Nebraska. 2:40 p.m.

Session VI.

Respondent — Patricia Eberle, Department of English. 3:30 p.m. *Computing in the Humanities and English*

Editing Exploration Texts.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6 AND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

28th annual conference on editorial problems. Sessions in 179 University College. Speakers: Helen Wallis, Royal Geographical Society, on The Great Publication Societies; David Henige, University of Wisconsin, on Editing Columbian Texts: Past Strategies, Future Prospects; Luciano Formisano, University of Bologna, on Editing Italian Sources for the History of Exploration; James Lockhart, University of California at Los Angeles, on Editing Native Sources: Nahuatl Accounts of the Conquest; Ian MacLaren, University of Alberta, on Editing Paul Kane and the Editing of Canadian Exploration Texts; and David Beers Quinn, University of Liverpool, on Editing Hakluyt's *Discourse of Western Planting*. Registration information: Prof. Germaine Warkentin, 303 E.J. Pratt Library, 585-4483.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

Session IV: Northrop Frye's Theoria of Language and Literature.

Plenary: Northrop Frye and the Forms of Literary Theory, Angus Fletcher, City University of New York. 003 Northrop Frye Hall. 9 a.m.

Parallel sections: A. Frye's Theory. 119 Emmanuel College. B. Frye and Other Theorists. Victoria College Chapel. 9:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Session V: The Legacy of Northrop Frye.

FILMS

Innis Fall Film Program.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

John Cage, 1912-1992, Part 1. Innis College Town Hall. 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Kino der Obsessionen. Cinecycle, 317 Spadina Ave. 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

Birgit and Wilhelm Hein. Cinecycle, 317 Spadina Ave. 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$4.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Doubtless Objectionable: Banned Films. Innis College Town Hall. 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$4.



MUSIC

FACULTY OF MUSIC

EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

Opera Tea.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

Opera Division; an afternoon of opera and tea. MacMillan Theatre. MacMillan Theatre. 2 to 4 p.m. Tickets \$15.

Thursday Noon Series.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

U of T Chamber Singers; Doreen Rao, conductor. Walter Hall. 12:10 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29

What Mozart's Jokes Tell Us, lecture by Lothar Klein, Faculty of Music. Walter Hall. 12:10 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Musical Adventures in Time: A Text-Music Collage; Gaynor Jones, narrator.

Faculty Artists Series.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23

Meridian Ensemble: Keith Atkinson, oboe; Amy Hamilton, flute; Che Anne Loewen, piano. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$15, students and seniors \$10.

Concert Band and Wind Symphony.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

Stephen Chenette, conductor. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5.

Historical Performance Ensembles: Baroque Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Ivars Taurins, conductor. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5.

U of T Jazz Ensembles: Jazz Combos.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30

Paul Read, director; Phil Nimmons, director emeritus. Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$8, students and seniors \$5.

U of T Chamber Singers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6 AND

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Doreen Rao, conductor. Friday, Nov. 6, Victoria College Chapel; Saturday, Nov. 7, Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$8, students and senior \$5.

TRINITY COLLEGE Choral Evensong.

WEDNESDAYS, OCTOBER 21

TO NOVEMBER 4

Trinity College Chapel Choir; Robert Bell, director. Trinity College Chapel.

Choral Concert.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28

Trinity College Chapel Choir; Robert Bell, director. Trinity College Chapel. 7:30 p.m. There is a ticket fee.

SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE

Sunday Afternoon Concerts.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25

Audrey Andrist, piano. Meeting Place. 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1

U of T Baroque orchestra and soloists; Ivars Taurins, conductor. Meeting Place. 3 p.m.

PLAYS & READINGS

Timothy Findley.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21

Canadian author reads and discusses his work. H402 Scarborough College. 1 p.m.

Light Shining in Buckinghamshire.

WEDNESDAYS TO SUNDAYS,

OCTOBER 21 TO NOVEMBER 1

By Caryl Churchill; directed by Mary Dwyer, designer, Martha Mann. Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1992-93 season. Robert Gill Theatre, Koffler Student Services Centre. Performances at 8 p.m. except Saturdays, 4 and 9 p.m. and Sundays, 2 p.m. Tickets \$8, students and seniors \$6. Reservations: Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., 978-7986.

Hay Fever.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 TO

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21

By Noel Coward; directed by Lincoln Shand. Drama Studio, Scarborough College. 8 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Adolf Loos: Photography by

Walter Zednick.

TO OCTOBER 23

Contemporary photographs of the work of architect Adolf Loos (1870-1956).

Kikoo Mozuna: The Kojiki of Architecture.

OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 20

Scroll picture drawings, mandalas and photographs of architectural projects by Japanese architect Kikoo Mozuna. The Gallery, 230 College St. Hours: Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE Urban Icons.

TO OCTOBER 23

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ACCOMMODATION RENTALS AVAILABLE - METRO & AREA -

Sabbatical rental. Detached house, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, private back-yard. Two-car driveway with garage. Fully furnished and equipped. Close to Erindale campus. TTC to U of T. Available November 1. \$850/month + utilities (flexible). 678-2704, evenings.

Don Valley Parkway at Wynford. Luxury 2-bedroom, 1 1/2 bath, fully furnished apartment. Indoor parking. All amenities, from November through April 21. \$950 inclusive. Phone 443-9833.

Quality Rental — Bellamy/Ellesmere. Quiet 2-bedroom basement with large living-room, new kitchen and appliances. Includes garage and laundry. \$750/month (optional monthly/yearly term). Call James, 470-1930 any time.

Sabbatical rental. January to December. Attractively furnished, (small) two-bedroom apartment. Wood floors, sunny and clean. Lovely building. King streetcar at corner, 30 minutes to U of T. Suit graduate student or professor. \$685 includes utilities and cable. References. Ken, 533-9438.

Annex. Fully furnished house. 2 large bedrooms. Short walk to U of T and subway. Available January through May 15, 1993. Rent reduced to \$1,300 + utilities for careful tenants. Non-smokers, no pets. References. 978-8626 days, 924-4261 evenings.

Sabbatical house for rent, 4 bedrooms, near Pape subway station, available January to May. \$1,200 plus utilities. Call Tim Brook, 463-5853.

January to May/June 1993. Fully furnished, extensively renovated home, on beautiful Monarch Park. Master bedroom, study, recreation room (convertible to guest bedroom), large living- and dining-room, kitchen (4 facilities), washer and dryer. Quiet neighbourhood. 10 minutes to subway; short trip to campus. Perfect for sabbatical couple. Non-smokers preferred. \$1,350 per month, including fortnightly cleaning. Utilities extra. Phone 465-3804.

Perfect Beach location! Large upper duplex. Walk-out to balcony overlooking lake. Steps from boardwalk, pool, park & tennis courts. Parking. Freshly painted gray/white. New wall-to-wall broadloom. \$885+. 962-8444, 698-1611.

Short- or long-term rental. Annex/Madison Avenue. Fully equipped bachelor, kitchen, linens, TV, phone, laundry, maid service. Parking. Quiet, non-smoking. \$300 per week. Ph. 967-6474.

Mt. Pleasant/St. Clair house, quiet neighbourhood, furnished, all appliances, 3 BR, LR with fireplace, dining-room, pleasant views, walk to subway, \$1,800 plus utilities. January 1 — June 30. Non-smoker, no pets. 483-3063 evenings, weekends.

Two rooms for rent, share kitchen and bathroom, quiet street, Bloor/Ossington area. \$350 a month. Non-smoker and single cat lover preferred. 531-1295 (evenings), 926-7145 (days).

Rosedale condo, walk to U of T. Large, sunny, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, den. January to March. Non-smoker. References. \$1,000/month. 922-5866.

Writer's house for rent in Cabbagetown neighbourhood, next to Riverdale Park, 5 minutes from Yonge and Bloor. 4 bedrooms, fireplace, back and front yards, central air, fully furnished. Starting February 1993 for one year. \$2,000/month. Tel. 962-0976.

High Park executive duplex. Quaint, charming, 2-storey upper, living-room with fireplace, separate dining-room, eat-in kitchen with walk-out to balcony overlooking wooded ravine, 2 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, short walk to subway. \$1,285, + utilities. 234-0190.

Short term: December for 9 months. Markham Street/Harbord. Large, fully furnished apartment on 2 levels in quiet Victorian home. 2 bedrooms/den, 2 baths, study. Antiques. Deck, garden. \$1,300 + utilities, parking. Non-smokers. 960-1881.

Renovated flat for rent. Bloor/Symington area. Close to transportation. Ideal for single/couple. First and last months and references required. Rent \$600 but negotiable (utilities included). Contact Rose at 539-8277 (days) or 366-0955 (evenings).

Kingsway area. 8-12 months. Fully furnished house: 3 bedrooms, study, living-room with fireplace, dining-room, modern kitchen, bathroom with Jacuzzi and skylight, central air conditioning; basement recreation room, powder room, laundry. Garage, landscaped garden. Quiet, professional neighbourhood. Non-smokers, no pets. References. First/last months. \$1,500/month (inc. snow removal) + utilities. November 8 (negotiable). Leave message: 231-6010, 253-5268.

St. Clair/Spadina unfurnished condo apartment, 2 bedrooms, den, 2 baths, en suite laundry, 24-hour security, indoor pool. Steps to TTC. 1-2 year lease. \$2,250/month. Mary Stikeman, 485-9331, Royal LePage Real Estate Services Ltd. Realtor.

Professionals: large furnished room available! Charming Tudor home in High Park. Self-contained with two appliances. Shared luxury bath with Jacuzzi. Laundry facilities, parking, steps to subway. Non-smoker. \$550/month inclusive. References required. Call 535-7434.

ACCOMMODATION RENTALS REQUIRED

U of T employee seeks bright, large, one-bedroom apartment in Annex area, with access to laundry. 978-4698.

Going away for the winter? We (responsible, mature, married!) are looking for 2+ bedroom apartment/house to sublet/house-sit from mid-November to April approximately. Preferably Annex. Excellent references. Richard or Deborah, (416) 468-4926 (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Rent/exchange: British academic woman seeks furnished 1-2 bedroom apartment/house in Toronto February — September 1993. Non-smoker. Happy to share. Can exchange 3-bedroom house in Nottingham for same/similar period. Call 534-9331 or collect 011-44-602-221804.

UBC Prof. with excellent Toronto references will house-sit or pay modest rent for Christmas accommodation, downtown Toronto. Prefer December 14 — January

4, but flexible. Call collect (604) 874-6627.

ACCOMMODATION SHARED

Bloor/Spadina. Fully renovated & furnished third-floor room with private bathroom and deck, in beautiful Victorian home. Shared third-floor living-room and kitchen facilities. Ideal for professor or graduate student. Non-smoker, no pets. Minutes to campus and downtown hospitals. Available November 1. \$575 includes utilities & cable. 975-2656 evenings.

ACCOMMODATION OVERSEAS

Going to England? Two-bedroomed, furnished apartment in London for rent. Fifteen minutes from centre; good rail/subway/bus links to most London University colleges and hospitals. £500 monthly (negotiable). Ring 971-7055.

French Riviera, Nice, between Chagall and Matisse museums, in the most beautiful area. All newly equipped apartment for 2. Perfect for vacation (1 or 2 weeks) or longer term. Call evenings after 8 p.m. 274-9085.

Provence (Le Vaucluse). Superbly restored Provençal farmhouse with courtyard and fountain, set in valley of vineyards at the foot of Mont Ventoux. Use of large private pool. Avignon 45 km., Vaison-la-Romaine 4 km. Beautifully and fully furnished; major appliances, central heating; living-room, large kitchen and study each with fireplace; 3 bedrooms. Pictures/references upon request. Bettina Aldor, Le Riefroid, 84340 Malaucène, France. Tel. 90 652271.

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Windsor, Ontario. Bed and Breakfast near U of W. \$45 single, \$50 double. Quiet, antique furnishings, full breakfast. Call (519) 256-3937.

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BASSES NEEDED! The Orpheus Choir of Toronto has spaces for basses this year. Be part of an exciting season that includes Rutter, Holst, Zelenka and much, much more. Don't delay! Call right away for information. 694-2579.

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Touch typists aged 50-70 needed to participate in a study examining typing skill. We are looking for typists who learned how to type but never achieved a high level of skill (i.e. less than 40wpm). Must be fluent in English. Participation involves two sessions of 1 hour or less, and pays \$30.00. Contact Ken Seergobin at the Centre for Studies of Aging, 978-7065.

COMMITTEES

The Bulletin regularly publishes the terms of reference and membership of committees.
The deadline for submissions is Monday, two weeks prior to publication.

REVIEW

DEPARTMENT OF MIDDLE EAST & ISLAMIC STUDIES

An external review committee has been established to review the Department of Middle East & Islamic Studies on Nov. 5 and 6. Members are: Professors Catherine Grisé, associate dean, humanities, Faculty of Arts & Science; Don Little, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University; and Jeanette A. Wakin, Department Middle Eastern Languages & Cultures, Columbia University.

The committee would be pleased to receive comments from interested persons. These may be forwarded to Dean Marsha Chandler, Faculty of Arts & Science, room 2020, Sidney Smith Hall.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT (RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

President Robert Prichard has established a committee to review the office of the vice-president (research and international relations). This review coincides with the final year of the term of the incumbent, Professor James F. Keffer. The committee will review the functions, structure and contribution of the office in advancing the University's mission as an internationally significant research university with graduate, undergraduate and professional programs of excellent quality.

The office of the vice-president (research and international relations) is responsible for providing an environment conducive to research of the highest quality at the University of Toronto and for the development and execution of a University strategy in international affairs. With the growth of funded research at the University of Toronto, increased involvement in government research initiatives and expanded interaction with industry and other research universities, the responsibilities of the vice-president have grown beyond the provision of research services to encompass issues such as technology transfers, intellectual property, academic computing, animal care issues and international programs among others. The research operations undertaken with and through the University of Toronto generate an expenditure of approximately \$1 million per day.

Terms of reference

Without limiting the scope of the review the committee will address a number of specific issues:

1. The working relationships of the office with the academic divisions with particular reference to enhancing the quality of research and scholarship, attracting resources for these purposes and servicing the needs of individual researchers.
2. The working relationships of the office with Governing Council, its board and committees.
3. The working relationships of the vice-president (research and international relations) with the other vice-presidential portfolios and in particular with the chief academic officer and the chief administrative officer.
4. The working relationships of the office with the officials in the academic

divisions specifically charged with responsibility for research and international relations (e.g., director, research initiatives, Faculty of Arts & Science; vice-dean, Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering; associate dean, research, Faculty of Medicine; vice-principal, research and graduate studies, Erindale College; dean, School of Graduate Studies).

5. The relations of the office with the federal granting councils and relevant federal and provincial ministries in advancing the distinctive mission of the University of Toronto, attracting support for our research activities and shaping the national research agenda.
6. The contribution of the office in advancing collaborative research initiatives involving other research universities and its involvement in institutional research organizations such as McQTWW and the Group of Ten/Les Dix Amis.
7. The function and effectiveness of the vice-president's principal advisory forums and in particular the Research Advisory Board.
8. The adoption of appropriate measures to evaluate and monitor the collective performance of the research community at the University of Toronto.
9. The function and effectiveness of the Office of Research Services.
10. The function and effectiveness of the Institute for International Programs.
11. The function and effectiveness of the office of the University veterinarian.
12. The role of the office in communicating the importance of research activity at the University of Toronto to the wider community.
13. The resources available to the office to meet its responsibilities.
14. The principal challenges and issues facing the vice-president over the next five to 10 years.

Membership

President Robert Prichard (chair); Professors Arnold Aberman, chair, Department of Medicine; Hugh Arnold, dean, Faculty of Management; Marian Bogo, associate dean, Faculty of Social Work; Richard Bond, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics; Michael Charles, vice-dean, Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering; Derek Corneil, director, research initiatives, Faculty of Arts & Science; Paul Gooch, acting dean, School of Graduate Studies; John Percy, vice-principal, research and graduate studies, Erindale College; Ann Saddlemeyer, master, Massey College; Andre Salama, University Professor, Departments of Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering; Julie Silver, Division of Life Sciences, Scarborough College; Louis Siminovitch, University Professor Emeritus and director, Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute of Mount Sinai Hospital; Janice Stein, Department of Political Science; and Jennifer Sturgess, associate dean, research, Faculty of Medicine; and Chun Wei Choo, graduate student, Faculty of Library & Information Science; Neil Hunter, director, Department of Internal Audit; Tammy Landau, graduate student, Centre of Criminology; Jane Maxwell, coordinator, Cooperative Program in International Development,

Scarborough College; Carole Moore, chief librarian, University of Toronto; Helen Vreugdenhil, graduate student, Department of History; and Mark Johnson, Office of the President (secretary).

All members of the University community are invited to contribute to the work of the review committee. Written submissions directed to Mark Johnson, director, Office of the President, Simcoe Hall, should be sent before November 1.

NOMINATIONS

UNIVERSITY HEARING PANEL AND UNIVERSITY APPEALS BOARD

At its meeting of June 25, Governing Council agreed upon substantial revisions to the Policy & Procedures: Sexual Harassment. Copies of the revised policy are available from the sexual harassment office along with revised brochures for students, staff and faculty. Among the changes were amendments to the procedures for nominations to the Sexual Harassment Hearing Panel, now called the University Hearing Panel. The new nominations procedure is provided in s.42 thus: "The President of the University shall invite the Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students, the Graduate Students' Union, the Students' Administrative Council, the University of Toronto Faculty Association and the University of Toronto Staff Association as well as the University community at large to nominate members for the University Hearing Panel on the basis of their general good judgement and fairness. The President shall circulate all the names of these so nominated to the representatives of the various constituencies for their comment."

There are two significant innovations in this section compared with the previous policy. The stipulation that nominees be selected "on the basis of their general good judgement and fairness" and the provision that nominations shall be circulated for comment are both changes to the procedure under which the current members of the panel were appointed. Therefore, nominations for membership on the University Hearing Panel are requested. The emphasis is that individuals should be nominated, and will be chosen, on the basis of their general good judgement and fairness.

Nominations for membership on the newly constituted University Appeals Board (previously known as the Sexual Harassment Appeals Board) are also requested. Membership on the appeals board is made up of one undergraduate student, one graduate student, one member of the academic staff, one member of the administrative staff and a lawyer. There is no provision for general comment on the nominations.

It is extremely important in establishing membership for both the University Hearing Panel and the University Appeals Board that an unimpeachable tribunal is established. Further information concerning nominations is available from Paddy Stamp, sexual harassment officer, 978-3908. Nominations should be sent to Susan Girard, Office of the Governing Council, Simcoe Hall.

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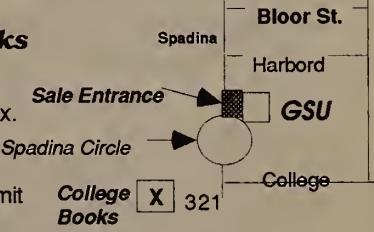
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SECURITY REVIEW GROUP

A Review Group has been established, to report to the Vice-President, Business Affairs. The Terms of Reference are as follows:

1. To review and make recommendations as to where members of the University of Toronto community should be directed for support when they perceive situations of personal danger, and to define types of situations where help should be sought.
2. To review and make recommendations as to the need for a crisis team to investigate and advise on the actions to be followed with respect to the situations identified in (1) above.
3. To review and recommend by whom and by what means the University of Toronto community should be notified of such incidents, taking into consideration the fact that careful communication is crucial in avoiding escalation of panic and reducing the risk of damaging the reputation of individuals.
4. To identify individuals/groups potentially at risk and review and recommend appropriate training needs.
5. To review and recommend physical security measures.
6. To comment on any other matters of relevance.

The Review Group would like to invite any persons who have information, ideas or opinions on any aspect of the Terms of Reference to communicate them by October 31, 1992 in writing to:

Ms. Janice Oliver,
Chair, Security Review Group,
Assistant VP, Operations & Services,
Room 216, Simcoe Hall,
27 King's College Circle,
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1

1992 Alexander Lectures

PETER CONRAD
Christ Church, University of Oxford

To Be Continued

Monday, October 26 The Arrival at Canterbury
Tuesday, October 27 The Foresight of Prometheus
Wednesday, October 28 Romeos and Juliets, with and without words
Thursday, October 29 Mapping Lear

4:30 pm, Room 140, University College, 15 King's College Circle, University of Toronto

A special showing of *A Canterbury Tale* will be shown on
Monday, October 26, 7:30 pm, Room 140, University College

Members of the staff, students and the public are cordially invited



Special Committee to Review the Office of the University Ombudsperson

A committee has been established to review the operations of the Office of the Ombudsperson and to make a recommendation concerning an appointment to the position of Ombudsperson from July 1st, 1993. The present Ombudsperson, Ms Elizabeth Hoffman, is eligible for re-appointment.

Members of the Committee are Dr. Annamarie Castrilli, Vice-Chairman of Governing Council (Chair); Ms Keren Brathwaite, Transitional Year Program; Professor R. Craig Brown, Department of History; Mr. Paul Cadario, alumni member of Governing Council; Ms Michol Hoffman, graduate student; Mr. Phillip Howard, full-time undergraduate student; and Mr. Alex Waugh, administrative staff member of Governing Council, Vice-Principal and Registrar, Woodsworth College.

The committee welcomes any communications or recommendations concerning this appointment or the operations of the Office. These should be directed to the Chair, c/o Governing Council Secretariat, Room 106, Simcoe Hall. Comments should be submitted by November 16th, 1992.



Tenure & Promotion Workshop

The University of Toronto Faculty Association's annual workshop to assist members in preparing for tenure and promotion consideration will be held at **2:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 22, 1992**. Peter Fitting, Vice-President, Grievances, and Suzie Scott, Executive Director, will be present to explain the procedures and answer questions.

This workshop is open only to members of the Faculty Association.

To register, please call 978-3351.

PHD ORALS

Graduate faculty please call the PhD oral examination office at 978-5258 for information regarding time and location for these listings.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27
Mary Catherine Reader,
Department of Physics, "Virtual
W Production of Light Hadrons."
Prof. N. Isgur.

Daryl John Scora,
Department of Physics,
"Semileptonic Hadron Decay in
the Quark Potential Model."
Prof. N. Isgur.

Lorne Mitchell Sossin,
Department of Political Science,
"Revenue, Ideology and
Legitimacy: The Politics of Tax
Administration in Canada."
Prof. R.A. Manzer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28
Ren-Ke Li, Department of
Clinical Biochemistry,
"Characterization of Myocardial
Oxygen-Derived Free Radical
Injury Cyanotic Cardiac Disease."
Prof. D.A.G. Mickle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29
Phillip Brent Morenz,
Department of Mathematics &
Applied Mathematics, "The
Structure of C*-Convex Sets."
Prof. M. Choi.

Fengfeng Xi, Department of
Mechanical Engineering,
"Trajectory Planning for Flexible
Link Manipulators Using the
Algebra of Rotations."
Prof. R.G. Fenton.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30
David Paul Megginson,
Centre for Medieval Studies,
"The Written Language
of Old English Poetry."
Prof. A.G. Rigg.

William Lawrence O'Grady,
Department of Sociology,
"Coming of Age on the Periphery:
Youth Unemployment and the
Transition to Adulthood in
Newfoundland."
Prof. J. Tanner.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2
Peter George Trnka, Department
of Philosophy, "The Politics

of Epistemology."
Prof. F. Cunningham.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5
Linda Celia Ellis, Department of
Anatomy & Cell Biology, "An
Ultrastructural Investigation of
Pronephric Kidney of the Sea
Lamprey, *Petromyzon Marinus L.*,
throughout the Life Cycle."
Prof. J.H. Youson.

Cecilia Louise Morgan,
Department of History,
"Languages of Gender in Upper
Canadian Religion and Politics,
1791-1850." Prof. I. Radforth.

Bin Wu, Department of Electrical
Engineering, "Analysis and Design
of GTO Current Source Inverter
Induction Machine Drive System
with Rotor Frequency Control."
Profs. S.B. Dewan and
G.R. Slemon.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6
Dimitrios Metaxas,
Department of Computer Science,
"Physics Based Modelling of
Nonrigid Objects for Vision
and Graphics."
Prof. D. Terzopoulos.

Margaret Anne Oakley,
Department of Education,
"Women Creating Spaces:
Feminist Practice in an
Institution." Prof. K. Rockhill.

Stephen John Vigmond,
Department of Chemistry,
"Polypyrrole Films for the
Development of Chemical
Sensors." Prof. M. Thompson.

Roman Luka Zastawny,
Department of Medical
Biophysics, "Structural and
Functional Analysis of Hamster
POGlycoprotein Genes and Their
Promoters." Prof. V. Ling.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9
June Ann Larkin, Department of
Education, "Walking through
Walls: The Sexual Harassment of
High School Girls."
Prof. P.J. Caplan.

A PUBLIC LECTURE
BY

JULIA KRISTEVA

(University of Paris 7 & Columbia University,
Northrop Frye Visiting Professor, University of Toronto)

WHY WRITE NOVELS?

8:00 P.M.
OCTOBER 23, 1992
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TRINITY COLLEGE

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RESEARCH NOTICES

For further information and application forms for the following agencies, please contact ORS at 978-2163.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
Investigators are reminded that the approval forms for use of human subjects (MRC 33); biohazards certification (MRC 34); and use of animals (MRC 35) must be received by MRC within 60 days from the competition deadline. Investigators who did not submit approvals for the Sept. 15 or Oct. 1 competitions are reminded that the 60-days deadlines are November 14 and November 29 respectively.

The Queen Elizabeth Canadian fund to aid in research on the diseases of children/MRC scientist program is intended to provide a contribution to the salary of an investigator wishing to pursue research in the diseases of children. The award is tenable in a department of paediatrics in a Canadian school of medicine. The appointment will be for a period of three years and is not renewable. Candidates are reminded that application is from the president of the University and arrangements for signature will be handled by ORS. Applicants are requested to allow ORS at least three working days for this part of the application review. Application is on MRC 19. Deadline is November 15.

MRC/NSERC/SSHRC TRI-COUNCIL ECO-RESEARCH PROGRAM
As part of the federal government's Green Plan, support is offered to investigators for collaborative ventures in the health sciences, natural sciences and engineering and the social sciences and humanities to study domestic environmental issues. Pharmacologists, toxicologists or investigators whose research interests can include the kinds of stresses that are imposed on humans by the environment

are encouraged to seek out opportunities for this collaboration. Support is available through research grants, university research chairs and fellowships. Further details are available in the 1992-93 MRC Grants & Awards Guide and supplement. The deadlines remaining in this program are: research grants (letters of intent): December 15; university research chairs, January 15; and fellowships, November 15. Investigators are reminded that the usual University application procedures and signature requirements apply.

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF HEALTH
The career scientist program provides support to outstanding candidates to carry out independent research in a clinical or community health field. Eligible candidates must be able to pursue a career in clinical or community health research in Ontario and must be legally entitled to employment in Canada at the time of taking up the award. Additional specific eligibility criteria apply to certain categories of candidates. Please consult the current OMH guidebook for details. Applicants are advised that arrangements for signature on the application will be handled by ORS. Applicants are requested to allow ORS at least two working days for this part of the application procedure. Deadline is November 15.

SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL
The objectives of new strategic grants theme, women and work, are: to encourage multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and collaborative research that will assist in the development of policies to facilitate the full participation and contribu-

tion of women in our changing society; to develop both general approaches and new analytical methods to understand the dynamics and significance of global or of specific aspects of change for women or for specific groups of women; to document, question and reconceptualize the directions, limits, meanings and effects of major social and cultural changes for women as well as their own responses, resistances and initiatives concerning these changes; to enhance understanding about the relations between the changes taking place in society and the ways in which women from various backgrounds and at different points in their lives — experience, influence and adapt to such changes; to increase awareness and appreciation of the needs, values, knowledge, experiences and contributions of women. Deadline is December 15.

STERLING WINTHROP IMAGING RESEARCH INSTITUTE
The institute provides funding to encourage and support radiological imaging research in Canada. The institute will fund original fundamental or basic clinical research that will expand the physiological and/or pathophysiological information obtained through modern imaging methods and where there is a reasonable expectation that the research will lead to improvement of the sensitivity and/or specificity of clinical diagnostic studies. To be eligible, research and experimental development must be conducted in Canada and a radiologist must be identified as one of the major investigators; other limitations also apply. Further details are available in the SWIRI 1992 Research Grant Applications booklet. Investigators are

reminded that the usual U of T signature and application procedures apply. Deadline is November 16.

U OF T/LIFE SCIENCES COMMITTEE
The purpose of the annual Dales award for medical research is to honor a U of T investigator of outstanding calibre whose research has had substantive impact in the areas of basic or clinical sciences or community health. The award, valued at \$50,000, may be used towards the direct costs of research over a period of three years. The award is not renewable. Application is by nomination from the candidate's dean with the recommendation of the department chair. Nominations will be accepted from any faculty provided the eligibility requirements are satisfied. Further details are available from ORS. Deadline is November 30.

UPCOMING DEADLINES
Alzheimer Society of Canada/Ontario — OMHF research grants: October 23. American Lung Association — research grants: November 1. Association for Canadian Studies — writing awards program: November 15. Baxter Healthcare Corp. — hypertension and dialysis; general proposals: November 6. Canadian Foundation for Pharmacy — education and research grants: November 15. Canadian Liver Foundation — establishment grants, fellowships: November 1. Connaught Fund — research fellowships in the humanities and social sciences; transformative research grants (letter of intents): November 1; new staff matching grants: November 30.

Energy, Mines & Resources/NSERC
— research grants: November 1.

Genetech Inc. — joint MRC post-doctoral fellowships: November 15. Health & Welfare Canada — MRC/NHRDP AIDS post-doctoral fellowships: November 1.

Forestry Canada/NSERC — research partnership program: December 1.

MRC — jointly sponsored training and salary support awards: November 15; Queen Elizabeth Canadian fund/MRC scientist program; phase 2 development grants: November 15.

MRC/NSERC/SSHRC tri-council eco-research program — fellowships: November 15.

Ministry of Northern Development & Mines — geoscience research grants: November 15.

National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia & Depression — research fellowships: November 1.

National Institute of Chiropractic Research (US) — research grants: November 1.

NSERC — conference grants, equipment grants: October 30.

Ontario Mental Health Foundation — fellowships: November 27; conferences; publications; sundry awards: any time

Ontario Ministry of Health — research and information grants: November 2; career scientists: November 15.

SSHRC — aid to occasional scholarly conferences; travel grants: November 1; women and work: December 15.

Sterling Winthrop Imaging Research Institute — research grants: November 16.

U of T, Life Sciences Committee — Dales award: November 30; grants-in-aid: November 1.

CUSTOMS/TRAFFIC

Exports:

U.S.A. Customs IMPORTING Regulations require that the consignee's IRS number or Social Security number of the importer must be indicated on every export document. This applies to all goods shipped into the U.S.A.

Please obtain this number from the consignee before you ship goods. If this number is missing, the U.S. Customs Broker cannot release your goods for delivery until they phone the consignee for the Importer number, and this will add \$25.00 extra to the brokerage fee. If you need further information, please phone 978-2266.

Couriers:

In order that the University can obtain the expected service levels from the Couriers selected, we would appreciate receiving notification of any noteworthy service problems you may encounter. This information will help us monitor courier performance and make necessary adjustments.

TRAVEL PROGRAMME

Preferred Travel Agencies:

When planning to make travel arrangements (tickets, car rentals, hotel/motel bookings, etc.) remember to contact any of the University of Toronto's three "Preferred Travel Agencies":

American Express Travel — 443-8407
 Marlin Travel — 485-6771
 Rider Travel Group — 593-8866

Whenever possible, remember to arrange payments through your University Travel Card (American Express or enRoute)

Calling In A Reservation — Important Points:

- * Your name
- * Your company (U of T)
- * Name of traveller(s) if other than yourself
- * Origin/Destination (airports preferred)
- * Departure/Return dates
- * Approximate departure times
- * Date of ticket delivery
- * Special requests (i.e.: meals, seats)

- * Specify particulars if a hotel is needed

- * Indicate any preferences if a car rental is needed

- * Be sure agent reads back details of bookings, prices and restrictions

- * Verify ticket delivery

Request Best Rate:

Please remember that there are constant price wars when it comes to both car rentals and hotel accommodation, with individual specials offered at specific locations upon managers' discretion.

Unfortunately any travel agency counsellor may not be aware of all these undercut prices. Please be sure your dedicated counsellors are always searching for the best rate when booking your car or hotel.

Even if you are intending to book U of T corporate rates or other government, educational, or association rates directly with a car rental agency or hotel, be sure to still ask for the best rate available (and note any restrictions, exclusions or extras).

EQUIPMENT EXCHANGE

Description	Qty.	Model	Age	Fair Mkt. Value	Contact
Monitor, Mono	2	Zenith/Data Train		Best Offers	D. Nayda 978-5076
XT Computer	2	DTK/Comp. Junction		"	"
Column Printer	11	Various		"	"
Column Printer Case	5			"	"
Sheet Feeder	2	Juki/Epson		"	"
Laser Printer & Photocopier	1	Xerox 4045		Best Offer	"
Computer Equipment (for parts)	Assorted	Various		Free	"
Microfiche Reader	1	Northwest Microfilm NM190		Best Offer	"
Acoustic Cover (with fan)	6	Various		Best Offers	"
Telephone Answering Machine	3	Cobra/Code-A-Phone	1989/91	Best Offers	A. Ponchuk 978-4481
Microcomputers	14	IBM/Packard Bell/Zenith	1984-86	Best Offers	E. Kwok 978-7775
Terminal	30	IBM	10+ Yrs.	"	"
Computer	1	Dec cVax3600		\$10,000	A. Heron 978-6323
Computer	4	Dec uVax II		\$1,000/ea.	"
Computer Disk	4	Dec RA90		\$2,000/ea.	"
Disk Cabinet	1	Dec SA600-JA		\$1,000	"
Laser Printer	2	Dec LN03R-AA	1989	Best Offers	"

THE INS & OUTS OF SPIRITUALITY

The move to include spirituality in the Canadian Constitution continues

BY SUWANDA SUGUNASIRI

THOSE WHO ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL agreement reached in Charlottetown on Aug. 28 are probably aware that it mentions nothing about spirituality. I know the constitutional package is sealed but the issue of spirituality in the Constitution should not be forgotten.

I was a member of the Interfaith Ad Hoc Committee on the Canadian Constitution established in 1990 by a group of citizens and chaired by former Anglican archbishop Ted Scott. When we met with Joe Clark, minister of constitutional affairs, in the spring of 1991 we made two points: (a) that the Constitution needs a spiritual dimension and (b) that the way spirituality is expressed must embrace everyone, including humanists and others who are not affiliated with a formal faith. We also proposed to the Beaudoin-Dobbie committee, an all-party House of Commons committee appointed to formulate a constitutional package, that a preamble to the Constitution mention spirituality.

The committee released its report last spring but the preamble came nowhere near what we wanted. It only said,

We affirm that our country is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God...

That there are more than four million Canadians — 18 percent of the population — who have no belief in God, had fallen on deaf ears.

It turns out that a fundamentalist Christian MP of the parliamentary committee had contacted an evangelical Christian member of our interfaith group (the names are public but are irrelevant here) who had contacted a handful of others, all Christian, and written an exclusive Christian message. This was Christocentrism, if not racism, in action. Among the members of our ad hoc committee were a Hindu, a Muslim, a Jew, a Sikh and I, a Buddhist. We all appeared on television as members of the ad hoc committee, but none of us entered the picture when the preamble was drafted.

I WROTE A LONG LETTER OF PROTEST TO JOE CLARK AND copied it to the prime minister, leaders of the opposition, the governor-general, lieutenant-governors, premiers, territorial and native leaders, individual Canadians, religious organizations and the media. The letter included my own version of the preamble, which sought to be more inclusive than the one in the Beaudoin-Dobbie report. Before writing it I had consulted with Christian theologians of international fame who were in town for a conference; they suggested that "Ultimate Reality" replace "God," making allowance for gods as well as goddesses of all faiths. In order to cover the four million Canadians who have no belief in God, I added the words "and others seeking spirituality from within."

Many people, Christians and non-Christians alike, including national NDP leader Audrey McLaughlin, wrote to Clark in support of my protest but few thought that the term "Ultimate Reality" would win acceptance. Their reservations were compounded by a letter-writing campaign by the Evangelical Fellowship of Canada, a fundamentalist Christian group fighting to retain its own preamble, adopted by the Beaudoin-Dobbie committee.

It was evident that a new version was needed to accommodate the concerns of both theists and non-theists. After further consultation I submitted a revised version. Recognizing that the Charter of Rights already included a reference to the supremacy of God and reflecting the words

of the Constitution drawn up 125 years ago, I retained the original lines, "We affirm ... the supremacy of God," and modified my earlier lines to read, "now cradles others, too/ seeking spirituality/ from exclusively within."

To reflect another Canadian sentiment, I added the lines

in relationship with each other
in relationship with nature.

In the 1980s Lethbridge sociologist Reginald Bibby undertook a 10-year study and found that the value cherished most by Canadians is "relationships." From my point of view that concept is central to spirituality. Our very existence from the day of creation to the day we die depends on relationships. For this reason, perhaps, respect for each other is encouraged in formal religions and it is a value many Canadians with no religion share as well.

THIS FINAL VERSION WAS A HIT AND JOE CLARK RECEIVED letters supporting it including one from his cabinet colleague Rev. Walter McLean. Was I finally getting somewhere? I waited but nothing happened.

I can only guess why the matter was kept out of the negotiations. It could be because the talks at Charlottetown involved much more contentious and tangible issues. It could also be because politicians wanted to avoid the issue all together. Many people equate spirituality with organized religion; church and synagogue attendance has fallen below 27 percent of the population and voters, it would seem, are saying they want nothing to do with religion.

Government lawyers, I understand, were pleased. Apparently they wanted nothing but legalese in the Constitution. "Hard facts" had won over "soft values" and an opportunity to express our collective spirituality was lost.

But the question of spirituality in the Constitution will not go away. The first line of the Charter of Rights & Freedoms assures that: "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law" Those words do not recognize all Canadians and a number of us, including Christians, feel that at least the Constitution should.

We could perhaps challenge the charter under its own principles: the charter mentions God but fails to mention the spirituality of those who don't believe in God. Since spirituality is as much "an inherent right" as any other and since the charter does not allow the rights of any Canadian to be violated it appears that the charter is in violation of its own fundamental principles!

But rather than go to court I think we should simply add an inclusive preamble to the Constitution. A preamble that embraces every Canadian would empower all of us to broaden our thinking and behaviour. The recognition of such values as wisdom and compassion would provide a psychological framework for cooperation and make Canada a shining example to the rest of the world.

If politicians can't agree on that course of action, I have suggested to the prime minister that he establish a royal commission on the issue of spirituality and values in Canadian life. This country should not enter the 21st century without making a spiritual statement that includes everyone.

Suwanda Sugunasiri has an MEd and a PhD in education from OISE and is finishing a master's program on Buddhism and the scientific study of religion at the Centre for the Study of Religion.

